THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,743—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 7-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
14th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	.....
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	.....	.....
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	.....	.....

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. O. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. 1912.
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 325	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Guard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	9th Sept.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	12th Sept.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	13th Sept.	‡ 6 a m.	direct.

* Porbunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 12th Sept., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Barala 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 11th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Mon'thly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning" on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 9th September, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Feb. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. TIMOSCI, Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD, BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

"Quality remains when dreams of price are lost :
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

106, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

ORDERS FOR THE PARSI NEW YEAR NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES IN MANY NEW DESIGNS
GATEAUX SPECIALITIES (OVER TWENTY VARIETIES) FROM
1 lb. AND UPWARDS, FRESH DAILY
IF ORDERED BEFORE 9 a.m.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY!

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA L.M.P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 6th instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their goods landed at Victoria Dock No. 7 Shed.

All claims for damages etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 16th instant.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. TIMOSCI,
Agent, Societa N. Di. S. Marittimi,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th, 16th and 17th instant these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th September, 1912.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

ABOUT 2450 tons of SANDALWOOD, the property of the Mysore Government, will be put up to AUCTION in lots of 5 tons more or less at the Sandal Kotis of Hunsur, Serangapatam, Bangalore, Hassan, Chikmagalur Tarikere, Shimoga, Sagar and Thirthahalli between the 18th November and 16th December, 1912.

2. For particulars of lots and kinds apply to the undersigned.

M. MUTHANNAH, R. B.,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING &c., to the Travancore Police for 1912-13. For particulars apply to Police Head Quarters Office, Trivandrum.

Tenders will be opened on the 4th September 1912, 2 P. M.

F. S. S. GEORGE,
Superintendent of Police.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED :—

1. For a duly qualified, Full time Medical Officer, for Dispensary and District Work. Candidates must have practical experience of the working of Tuberculosis and Tuberculin Dispensaries in Europe. Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 200-250.
2. For a duly Qualified, Full time Nurse, with three years' training, Energetic and hard working, must be under 35 and without family. Experience of District visiting and colloquial Marathi and Hindustani, absolutely necessary. Salary Rs. 125.

Apply be letter with testimonials before 15th Sep., tember, 1912, to JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES' King George V. Anti Tuberculosis League, Department of Public dealth, Municipal Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 30th Aug., 1912.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 7-8-0 per quarter share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1912, payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY the 9th September, 1912, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Registered on the 23rd August 1912, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th August to the 4th September, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th August 1912.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1912, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY the 9th September, 1912, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd August, 1912, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th August to the 4th September, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th August 1912.

NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of our numerous constituents that we have ERECTED a NEW LARGE DRY CLEANING PLANT—this together with our old Electric Finishing Machinery—will we hope give them every satisfaction.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
2-14, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN

NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

BEST opportunity offered to one who wants to invest a capital in a most profitable undertaking of publication of old guaranteed and capital under own control for full particulars. Apply to box No. 2580, care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from Messrs. CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
MAM'SELLE NITOUCHE
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THE "ROVERS"
CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION, 1912.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT for the "ROVERS" CHALLENGE CUP, OPEN to ALL TEAMS from India, Burma and Ceylon, will be played off in BOMBAY on the 21st SEPTEMBER, 1912, and following dates.

The Winners of the Tournament shall be entitled to hold the Rovers' Silver Challenge Cup, and the runners up the John Haig Challenge Shield for twelve months, returning them in time for the next season's Competition, and in addition a Gold Medal will be presented to each member of the winning team and a Silver Medal to each member of the runners up.

The Tournament rules of the Western India Football Association will be observed.

Entries close on the 13th September, 1912, and ties will be drawn on the 14th September, 1912. All Teams entering are entitled to send representatives to the Drawing.

Entrance fee, Rupees Twenty for each Team. Further particulars and information may be had on application.

T. D. PARRY,
Honorary Secretary.
Address:—35, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY, until 15th September.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

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The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th September, 1912.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 6.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	74 1-2		1-16
do. Rentes	92 1-2	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	91 3-4		1-4
4½ do. Gov. Securities	84 7-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 7-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	28 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	62 5-8		1-8
Exchanges on London at Paris	25-29 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4.86 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4		since
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug.		
do. 3 months' sight	3 9-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight	3 15-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 3-4		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers—No sellers.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £280,000

Bar Gold to Bombay ... £180,000

Gold Coin to Bombay ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Moderate business

Futures ... Steady.

Manchester ... Steady—with a moderate demand.

Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 253 „

Imports ... Nil „

Mid-Americans ... 6·62—63

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
9·23	6·21	6·17	6·17	6·18
+08	+08	+09	+09	+09
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	
6·19	6·21	6·22	6·23	
+08	+09	+08	+08	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·33 Jan. 11·40.

New York Official Noon call Oct. 11·40 Jan. 11·42.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·38 Jan. 11·50.

NEW YORK—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	26,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	37,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	.....
„ Exports to Continent	2,000
„ Spot Cotton	11·75+15

Futures—Month of Oct 11·40+14 } Declined early on unfavourable cables and advanced later on bullish private crop report.

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·46+18

NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot cotton	11 5-16+1-16
Futures month of Oct.	11·50+19
Futures month of Jan.	11·60+18
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	123,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	41,000
Do. do. to France & Continent	44,000
Do. do. to Japan	.....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	308,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	103,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	2,000
do Forwarded	62,000
do Imports	35,000
do Stocks	568,000
Stock of Cotton in London	6,430
Coconada Fair Red G. I. F. London	d 4 25-32
Coconada Ginned „ „	d 4 31-32
Western Good „ „	d 5 14-32

Liverpool, Sept 6.

Tone Dhoollees and Shirtings Firm moderate enquiry.

Tone Cloths ... Fair business of steady rates.

Weft American "54"	11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80"	17 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	12
Twist "32" W T C	9 7-8
Twist "32" B	10 3-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch	13 6
Twist "36" W T C	10 1-8
Twist "36" B	10 5-8
Twist "42"	11 3-4
Twist American "60"	16
Twist Egyptian "60"	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	21 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 5-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C 1 F—Liverpool ... 6 5-32

Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.

Months ... Sept.-Oct

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	39 unchgd
Do. Months—	Sept.-Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers	
Wheat Red Karachi	38 1-2—7-8
Do Months—Sept-Oct—London—Nominal	

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs.	Unchgd
Do. Month—	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } Unchgd.

Do Months ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c

ex-ship. ... 54 unchgd

Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 86 p. c.

ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— .....

Do. Name of Ports.— .....

Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-4 ——

Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 34 1-4—1-2

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 5-8 unchgd

Do. Months—Sept-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta ... ... 61 unchgd.

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Buyers—Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-6 unchgd. Nov.-Dec. Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 10 1-2 unchgd Sept.-Oct.—Done—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 90 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 7 1-2 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M C	£ 79—1-8
English best selected copper	£ 83 3-4

Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	6 2 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	12 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	6 12 6

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F

India (Double bags)	12 11 1-4+2 1-4d
Do. Months of Shipment	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady. Practically nothing doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F

India	12 3 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	Oct-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Nothing doing

German Seed-root 88 p.c. ... 12 5 1-2+1 1-2d

Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers

10 1 1-2+1d—Sept.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Firm on bear covering

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F

India	13 11 1-4+3-4d
Months of Shipments	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone.—Very Quiet

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.

Month of Shipments ... Sept.

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—

Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—

Do. 12 0 3-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 12 2 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value

Tone—Firm but business checked by high prices asked.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [7TH SEPT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
188 Bars Silver	3,75,000	London	Eastern Bank
281 Bars Silver	6,00,000	do	Comptoir National.
1 Box Bain	38,400	do	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	14	16,663
B. B. and C. I. Railway	28	33,480

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32d, from 21st
Do. do Francs	171 Sept.
Do. do Marks	139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	148 1-2
Shanghai „	203 3-4
Japan „	150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Rates opened quiet but steady at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 11-16 for the Settlement and have remained unchanged throughout the day with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 13 0
Settlement	„ 95 11 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver yesterday closed unchanged at 28 7-8 for ready and 28 3-4 for forward. New York was 1-8 lower at 62 5-8. The local market opened at 73 7-16 for ready bars and 73 5-8 ex duty for the first settlement and after advancing 1-16 declined to 73 3-8 and 73 9-16 respectively at the close. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	„ 73 6 0
1st Settlement	„ 73 9 0
2nd Settlement	„ 73 9 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	„ 82 12 0
1st Settlement	„ 82 15 0
2nd Settlement	„ 82 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday there was a further advance of 14 and 18 points in New York, and 19 and 18 points in New Orleans, the dry weather in America still continuing to cause anxiety and nervous short covering. Daily weather reports from America will now be watched with interest, as the near future of the market will depend on these reports. The rise from the lowest touched is 63 and 57 points in New York, and 65 and 71 points in New Orleans. In Liverpool on the 2nd instant, Oct.-Nov. was 5·88 and Jan.-Feb. 5·84. Our inability to share the bearish sentiments expressed at that time have been fully justified, as the rates to-day for these deliveries are 6·24 and 6·21 or 36 and 37 points higher respectively.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 297 for good Broach, Rs. 247 for fully good Bengal and Rs. 277 for fine Khamgaon-Akola, and advanced Re. 1 during the morning with business doing at the advance. At Colaba there was little enquiry, but the market remained steady and closes as under. For ready cotton the demand has been limited.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 305	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 297 1-2	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„ 288	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„ 285	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„ 280-1	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„ 277	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„ 267	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 257	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 262	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 265	Dec.
„ „ „	„ 272	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„ 247-8	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Quiet.—Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·30	6·24	6·20
+04	+03	+03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·20	6·21	6·22
+03	+03	+03
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·24	6·25	6·27
+03	+03	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.
September	„ 11 4 3 B.T.
April-May 1913	„ 10 9 0 „

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May 1913	Rs. 8 2 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	„ 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „	„ 9 0 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni	„ 47 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 39 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 26 8 0
Forward	„ 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	Rs. 45 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept	„ 5 4 0 „
„ „ May 1913	„ 5 5 9 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,725
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	83 1-2
Indian Specie	69

MILLS.

David	511 1-4
Edward Sassoon	212 1-2
Kohinoor	870
Manockji Petit	3,250
New Great Eastern	275
Swan Mill	252 1-2 xd
Standard	1,410

PRESS.

New Mofussil	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	185
Bombay S. N. Ordinary	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,610
Delbi & N I Flour Mills	138 C D

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	547 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	1,498 bales.
Wheat	20,981 cwts.
Linseed	10,965 „
Rapeseed	496 „
Gingellyseed	22 „
Poppyseed	42 „
Groundnuts	952 „
Castorseed	1,584 „
Rice	3,738 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	3,780 „
Mowraseed	1,993 „
Gram	13 „
Joowar	1,808 „
Maize	12 „
Barley	3,715 „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 1-2		unchgd
3 do. Rentes	92 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	91 3-4		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities	83 15-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London	28 7-8		unchgd
do, 2 months' hence	28 13-16		1-16
do, in New York	62 5-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·29		1-2
do, at Berlin	20 45 1-2	01	
do, at New York	4·86 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4		since
do, Short London Bills	29th Aug.		
do, Bills, 3 months' sight	3 15-16		unchgd
do, Bills, 6 months' sight	3 15-16		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 3-4		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	2 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady—Dull

Futures ... Barely Steady

Total Sales ... 4,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export 250 „

Imports ... Nil

Mid-Americans ... 6·66+04

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-4+2-16.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·23	6·19	6·15	6·15
—03	—02	—02	—02
Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·16	6·18	6·19	6·21	6·22
—02	—01	—02	—01	—01

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	25,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year	.....
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	1,000
Spot Cotton—	11·35+10

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·50+10 } Declined early owing to foreign selling and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·59+13

NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot Cotton	11 3-8+1-16
Futures—Month of Oct.	11·59—09
Do. do. Dec	11·71+11
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	38 3-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	... Sept.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	38 5-8
Do. Month—Sept.—London—Sellers.	

Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

South Australian	No Sellers.
Do Month	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c.

ex-ship ... 54

Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 86 p. c.

ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do Months ... .

Do Name of Ports. ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-4

Do, Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do, Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 64

Do, Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do, Name of Ports Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Falta 53

Do, Months— ... Sept.-Oct.

Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-17-3 Nov.-Dec Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-8 Unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 10—Sept.-Oct. Done—Dull.

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 13s 6d—Nominal

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F

India double bags ... 12 10 1-2—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Quiet.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F

India ... 12 4 1-2—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 12 2

Months of Shipments ... Sept.—Sellers.

10 0 3-4—Sellers. Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Quiet—Prices easier.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F

India ... 13 10 1-2

Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2 Value.

Months of Shipments ... Sept.—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta

Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value,

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi

Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept-Dec.—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta

Do. 12 1 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value, bey and Karachi

Do. 12 3—Sept-Dec—Value

Tone—Very little doing—Steady,

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 17th August 1912, were Rs. 2,580, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 17th August 1912, Rs. 1,04,060.

NATIONAL BANK.

The Bombay branch of the National Bank of India has received the following telegram from the head office in London :—

The net profits for the half year ending 30th June including the sum brought forward amount to about £ 182,640. The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, placed £ 50,000 to the credit of the reserve fund (making it now £ 950,000), carrying forward to the next account about £72,640. Closed Transfer Books from 9th to 19th September both days inclusive. Pay share holders the foregoing dividend on the 18th September.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 7.

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—525 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji Hidalgos—185,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rijsbergen s—7,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hesleyside s—6,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—6,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Rijsbergens s—10,000 cwts linseed, 11,200 cwts mowraseed, 5,600 cwts castorseed, 369 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. ; 2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BREMEN.

Altmark s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNACE.

Malvern Range s—6,000 tons manganese ore R. A. Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Altmark s—110 bales cotton, 2,082 cwts oil cakes 200 cwts mustardseed, 400 cwts poppyseed, 200 cwts kongseed, 2,600 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.; 494 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. ; 4,007 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkrt Bros ; 3,234 cwts linseed, C. Boggiano and Co ; 50 bales cotton, G Dassa and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 4,760 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Sicilia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TERMINI IMERSE.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—81 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina ; 150 bales twist, G. Cotton and Co. ; 25 bales twist David Sassoon and Co 350 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 2 cwts ivory D Dinshaw and Co ; 45 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—30 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 75 bales twist, David Sassoons and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 66 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 cases chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

During the past week certain classes of coal shares have gone up considerably in price, notably Jherriah, Sukdidih, Bengal, Minto and New Beerbhom. Yesterday the coal shares ruled quiet but more steady at slightly reduced prices Jherriah stock sold at Rs, 10-12 the same price as yesterday, Satpukuria and Asansol at 11 and 11-4, a drop of four annas: Sondra at 14-6, a decrease of six annas.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

CALL OR WRITE:

THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co., 53, Apollo Street, [Tele. "LATEST.", Fort, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASSELS—August 22, at Dwarkaston, Nsini Tal, the wife of W. S. Cassels, I. C. S., of a daughter.

GRIFFITH—Aug. 23, at Rockcliffe, Mussoorie, the wife of William Maurice Griffith, F. W. D. of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Quadrangular Contest—Parsis versus Hindus.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "By ever taking out, and never putting in, one soon reaches the bottom."—Spanish Proverb.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of August, was 630, of whom 543 were males and 87 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Chins" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of August, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 10,660, of whom 3,814 were males, 3,166 famales, and 3,680 children. The average daily attendance was 343.

ARTICLED CLERKS' EXAMINATION.—An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Tuesday 24th; Wednesday, 25th; Thursday 26th, and Friday, 27th days of September. The examiners are Messrs. J. E. Modi, Master in Equity; H. Campbell, Clerk of the Crown; and Hirsji Kawasji Kola, solicitor.

FIRE IN A MILL.—Last night a fire was discovered in the reeling room of the E. D. Sassoon Mill at Chinchpokly. An alarm being raised information was given to the fire brigade and the engines from Byculla and Chinchpokly repaired to the scene of fire and put out the flames. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage has been roughly estimated at about Rs. 27,000.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. B. Bharucha of Dadar Road, was driving his motor-car No 2095 along Gilder Street on Saturday, when on noticing a Goaness boy in his way he blew his horn. The boy stepped back, and in the meanwhile another car No. 2098 came from the opposite direction the driver of that car also blowing his horn. The boy got confused and ran into car No. 2095, and was knocked down. He received several injuries and was removed to hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—On the complaint of Mr. H. J. de Lang, Assistant in the Watch Department of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Deputy Inspector Chapman, on Saturday, charged Joseph Gomez, a Christian, employed as a sepoy in the Furnishing Department of the building, with the theft of a watch valued at Rs. 7-8-0 belonging to the firm. Mr. E. A. Parker, general manager of the firm said, that on Friday evening at 6-45, he was out when he gave his bicycle to the servant to have the tyres blown up, and he walked back towards the entrance. He met the accused on the corner; he saw accused drop a watch which the witness picked up and finding a ticket attached asked the accused from where he got it. He was taken to the office, and he admitted that the watch was taken from the shop. Mr. Kemp, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Officers and Marwaris.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are herein sending you a copy of the memorial, we and numerous other shroffs have drawn up and forwarded to the Government of India, regarding the redress of our grievance concerning the decisions passed by Their Lordships, the Judges of the Allahabad and Bombay High Courts.

We shall feel obliged, if you will insert the memorial and let the public know the grounds on which we ask for the amendment of Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code.—Yours, etc.,

KERRING, RUPCHAND AND CO.

POONA, Sept. 6.

The humble memorial of Rupchand Kerring and other Shroffs, Camp, Poona.

Respectfully Sheweth :—That Your Excellency's memorialists aggrieved by the decisions of the Honourable the Judges of the Bombay, Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts, whereby their Lordships have held that the salaries of the Officers attached to Regular British Forces stationed in India are not liable to attachment by an order of the Civil Courts in India, beg to lay the following circumstances for the favourable consideration of Your Excellency with a sanguine hope that justice will be done to them.

2. That the views expressed by their Lordships having now the force of law, it is not our intention to challenge the opinion of the learned judges. That it however behoves us to place before Your Excellency the far reaching social, moral and official degradation which the upholding of such a ruling of the law courts by Executive would entail on the officers.

3. That the decision of the learned judges was based on the dry facts of law, their Lordships having been precluded from considering the grave political and social harm which their decision would bring upon a body of a most gallant men serving our beloved Sovereign in this vast Empire far away from all those near and dear to them. Their only friend in times of dire need, trouble and sorrow whether official, or social being the "Poona Shroffs.

4. That it must be remembered that while the decisions of the Courts of law preclude us from attaching the salaries of the officers, really a small evil, the remedies of a greater evil are still open to us. An Officer's horses, valuable kit, nay his own person is liable to attachment and confinement in a Civil Debtors' Jail. In saving a paltry moiety of his pay from attachment the law forces us to resort to a more serious remedy. Not only this, the Insolvency Act again empowers us to throw the Officer in the Insolvency Court.

5. That Your Excellency's Memorialists humbly beg to explain the circumstances under which an Officer of the Regular Forces resorts to the help of the shroff. An English Officer has a very high sense of duty which he owes to his family, friends and profession. In times of need to meet a pressing debt, to save himself from a scandal, to meet a domestic call or to return home on some urgent business he comes to the shroff for help. His Bankers, Messrs. Grindlay King, Cox shrug their shoulders and tell him, that he has overdrawn his balance, or that the Banking rules do not allow any further credit being allowed to him or they want a friend's signature, all this means exposing his needs to his brother officers. Proud and independent he comes to the shroff his true friend. That the shroff has no security what ever but the bare word of honour of the "Saheb", and the hope of some day attaching a moiety of his salary should circumstances unfortunately prevent his meeting his just liabilities.

6. That again while there are black Sheep among the Shroffs, the fact that the Poona Shroffs alone have in vested large sums amounting to over twenty lakhs of rupees in advancing Military Officers serving at the various Military stations in India, Burma, Persia, China and many other far off countries shows the confidence of the lender and borrower on each others honest dealings. Our connection with the British Regiments is over a century old. The Indian shroffs have followed British Regiments through all parts of India and have accompanied them in their foreign expeditions to China, Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan and the Frontier. They have cheerfully shared the hardships, suffering and joys of the officers. The records and the Government of India will show that Commanders-in-Chief, Generals and Military officers of high position have from time to time acknowledged the excellent services rendered by the shroffs and honoured and decorated them. That during this long period neither the confidence of the lender nor of the borrower has been shaken as to the integrity of either party. That perhaps in the course of these long years the case of hardship that have been reported in the papers are perhaps one in a hundred. In ninety-nine cases the Shroffs have been a real blessing to the young officer. They have befriended him in his need, saved his "izzat" and good name of those dear and near to him. That hundreds of cases may be cited where young officers have gratefully acknowledged the timely help of the Shroffs which has saved him his Commission and made his people at home happy.

7. That in these circumstances their Lordships were guided in coming to their decisions by confining themselves to the four concerns of isolated cases that came before them. That had their Lordships been apprised of the social, and political dangers which their decision would involve the brave officers of his Majesty's Forces, we feel sure their decision would have been very different. The cases

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Angur, 2319 tons, Captain J. B. Daker, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Steinbergen, 2454 tons, Captain W. H. deYounge, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Harpenden, 2301 tons, Captain A. G. Cromock, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Dunbarmoor, 2331 tons, Captain O. G. Owens, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Rubattino line steamer Ischia 2,481 tons, Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hong-Kong with a general cargo.

The steamer Malvern Range, 2,326 tons, Captain A. V. O. Foxworthy, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden (30th August) with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Banda, 3,794 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The Arab Steamers Ld. steamer Bahrein 1,402 tons, Captain G. Grant, sailed on Saturday for Busreh via Karachi and passengers.

The steamer Torrington, 3,619 tons, Captain W. Provo sailed on Sunday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain J. G. Le Brocq, sailed yesterday for Java, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamers Chupra, 3954 tons Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pentaka, 2209 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, sailed on Saturday, for Natal and South African ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, 2499 tons, Captain J. Goodwin sailed on Saturday for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Clematis, 2329 tons, Captain J. Robinson, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Kandelfels, 3,607 tons, Captain H. Wittenburg arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 5th September with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Basreh 31st August, via Karachi with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 62 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 3,821 tons Captain A Christiansen arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Kobe, August 9, with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger.

The steamer Lawas 1857 tons, Captain W. M. Bremer, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Jedah, August 28, with ballast and 23 deck passengers.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Maloja arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 7th.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday the 6th September 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr D H Gibsone...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr C W Sheame...Troopship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Borders.....Troopship
R I M S Palmarus ...Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 7.

Australind.....3526 Hunter ....
Barala .....1899 Butler ...P Gulf...M M & Co
Edith .....1815 Beeching...J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric.....2598 Cassack .....14-8...B Lang
Hiesleyside .....2518 Johnson .....Philadelphia ... R A Willis
Kt Templar .....4602 Pillott .....K N & Co
Kola.....519 Ellen .....M M & Co
Lightning .....213 Walker .....M M & Co
Nairang .....2462 Park ...Calcutta ...T M & Co
Rijsbergen.....2395 Burge .....T M and Co
Tarsdal .....2299 Dilsen .....W & A G & Co
Upada .....3382 Logan ... .M M & Co
Washington .....3659 Stege .....Standard Oil Co
Wearbeck .....2447 Sholten .....T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3514	Barcham	.....	London	P & O Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Harbord	.....		J Finlay & Co
C&E City of Athens	3571	Knaut	.....	Kobi	K N & Co
H Budrie	1613	Fisher	...Jeddah	12-9	Arabs Steamers Ld
M Delta	4789	Martin	.....		P & O Co
O-Alavi	2321	Gray	...Bo & P S N & Co		
Malvern Range	2326	Foxworthy	.....		R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Sicilia	3183	Maganzini	.....	15-9	Genoa ... R Line
6 Chupra	3954	Henderson	...Antwerp	..9-9	M M & Co
7 Ischia	2481	Belsito	....Hongkong	...R Line	
8 City of Perth	2578	Arnold	.....		K Nixon & Co
9 Altmark	2716	Luning	.....	Hamburg	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Juba	134	Ahmed ...	.....Bo S N Co
Indravati	573	Ismail	.....Bo S N Co
Lhasa.....	950	Manley	M M & Co

M W D D

Orissa	3525	Legrand	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Ischia	Belsito	H'kong, Aug 12
7	Banca	Potter	Calcutta, Aug 26
	Malvern Range ...	Foxworthy ...	Aden, Aug 30
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Sept 5
	Kandelfels	Wittinburg ...	Karachi, Sept 5
8	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Aug 31
	Kawachi Maru ...	Christiansen..	Kobe, Aug 9
	Lawos	Bremer	Jedah, Aug 28

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	City of Perth	Knaut	Liverpool &c.
	Saranac	Gray	Aroi Bay
	Hakata Maru	Nomura ...	Kobe &c
	Bahrein	Grant	Busreh
	Arabia	Palmer	London
	Pentakotta	Hodgson	Natal
	Clan Leslie	Goodwin	Cochin
	Clematis	Robinson.....	Calcutta
	Angus	Baker	Calcutta
	Harpenden	Cromack ...	Calcutta
8	Dunbarmoor	Owens.....	Liverpool
	Steinbergen	de Young ...	Antwerp
	Torrington	Provo	Hull
	Umballa	Brocq	Java
	Massilia	Thomson ...	Liverpool

The steamer Chupra, Captain Henderson, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Antwerp, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Ischia, for China.
" Malvern Range, for Barrow-in-Furnace
" Kandelfels, for Philadelphia.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL will arrive in India early in November.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH,
V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
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ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 9th September, 1912.

THE ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

SOME weeks have elapsed since the publication of Sir Harcourt Butler's letter to the President of the University Committee, stating the official policy towards the affiliation question and cognate matters, and it is now possible to gauge Mahomedan feeling on the subject. Beyond a few protest resolutions, passed by some of the Anjumans, there has not so far been a general demonstration of the disappointment which is keenly felt by the limitations imposed on the scheme, because the people are awaiting developments from Aligarh and are hopeful that the deputation of leaders, which is to seek an audience with the Viceroy presently, may succeed in procuring some modifications in a decision declared to be final. But there is naturally some heart-burning over the refusal to recognise Aligarh as the national University, because the Government were fully aware of the Mahomedan wishes on this point and until important reservations were made in Sir H. Butler's letter there were no indications of official disapproval of the fundamental principle of the scheme. The present attitude, shared by the Mahomedan States which have helped to further the movement, is one of expectancy, as it is believed that the representations under preparation at Aligarh may lead to a revision of the policy that has struck so serious a blow at the educational aspirations of the community. If, however, this does not occur, the agitation will be continued through the Anjumans, and when the Moslem League meets at Lucknow at the end of the year under the presidentship of the Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali, there will be fuller manifestations of vexation. It is doubtful whether H. H. the Aga Khan, who has been the protagonist of the movement, can reach India in time to take part in the December Conference, as he is going to visit the East African section of his spiritual diocese. But it is understood that he will endeavour to attend the Lucknow assembly. Meanwhile he has associated himself with the preliminary protest of the Aligarh Committee in their rejoinder to Sir H. Butler's letter.

To comprehend the depth of the sense of frustration among the Mohomedans, it is necessary to recall the conditions under which the idea of a national university had its genesis, and the names of the two leaders who were the first to conceive the possibility of converting Aligarh into a great centre of learning for the whole of the community. By the close of the nineties, the College had, as a result of the ceaseless activities of Sir Syed Ahmed and Mr. Beck reached a financial and educational stage which served to justify the further advance visualized by both, if the general support of the Mahomedans could be enlisted for a larger project. The idea was well-phrased in a speech of Lord Curzon at Aligarh eleven years ago, when he said, "Mr. Beck spoke and wrote to me of his desire to expand this institution into a residential university, with real professors, real lecturers, a living curriculum and a definite aim. I believe that you have not yet, owing to financial and other impediments, been able to travel far upon this pathway." When these words were spoken both Mr. Beck and Sir Syed Ahmed had joined the majority, but those who were carrying on the ideals bequeathed by them kept the university project in the forefront of their programme until opportunities occurred for pressing the matter upon the attention of the general body of the community. Steps for the collection of funds were initiated some five years ago, and the desire for a national centre of tuition which should affiliate Mahomedan colleges in India was referred to at the annual gatherings of the League. There was no concealment of the proposal for incorporation, though it was pointed out by friendly critics that with the exception of the Lahore institution there was no other college to which it could be applied. But H. H. the Aga Khan and those who assisted him in the campaign for subscriptions, based their appeals on the grounds that the elevation of Aligarh would be followed by the appearance of filial academies in all parts of India, as funds permitted. And there is no doubt that this proposed amalgamation of educational forces was largely instrumental in swelling the contribution lists. Moreover, it cannot be denied that the idea received some amount of official encouragement, because on several occasions when visiting Aligarh, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces gave it his commendation and spoke of the desirability of establishing subsidiary institutions to act as feeders to the prospective University.

The Mahomedan case is that the Government of India were fully conversant, informally, of the intentions of the promoters, and that if there were any educational objections to them it would have been a friendly act to disclose the points of difference when they were asked to draft a constitution. It would then have been possible to discuss these disparities with the Government before proceeding further and perhaps to have adjusted them without the heart-burning that has arisen as a consequence of the wholly unexpected official attitude towards the scheme. But instead of taking a course so obviously in consonance with their professed wishes to encourage Mahomedan advancement, the Government remained quiet until the draft constitution was received and then prefaced their dissection of it with the argument that "the movement was started without any reference" to the Indian authorities, and that the list of objections which follows is the result of this omission. This may be good logic, but it is not a policy of sympathy such as the Mahomedans had a right to anticipate, and which would have prevented the impasse that has arisen by an earlier disclosure of the official views. For the Moslem attitude is one of *non possumus* towards the conditions stated in Sir Harcourt Butler's communication, and some of the younger disputants are even suggesting that, if no modifications can be made in the official decision, the movement should be abruptly terminated by the refunding of subscriptions collected on the understanding already stated. No doubt wiser counsels will prevail than this wish to affix the responsibility for failure upon the Government, but the position is environed by difficulties that can only be overcome with the assistance of sweet reasonableness on both sides. It is obvious that a blank refusal to accept the official amendments will wreck the scheme, and cause stronger feelings of dissatisfaction than those which are already apparent, an eventuality which is not desired by either party. The Mohamedans have a good case for the reconsideration of their mutilated constitution and if they start it temperately and accurately they may discover that the official attitude is not so inflexible as Sir H. Butler describes it, and that reciprocal concessions may heal the breach that would not have occurred if the Government had not been so reticent of their views when the Aligarh leaders were framing their charter.

THE PANAMA BILL DISPUTE. SENATOR Chauncey Depew has no high opinion of American statesmen. He believes that they have made a mistake regarding the Panama Canal Bill; but does not think it will be amended or submitted to arbitration. He believes also that the feeling aroused in Europe will possibly do the United States infinite harm commercially, and he considers that if the question is submitted to arbitration, the United States will certainly be beaten. In other words, Mr. Depew believes that his countrymen have set at defiance deliberately, in their desire to get the best of a deal, the rights of the rest of the world. It may be remembered that some weeks ago the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington submitted an earnest appeal to President Taft not to do any act in connection with the Panama Bill which the temper of the American people would not permit to be afterwards undone. If this incident had occurred twenty years ago, warlike preparations would have been in progress on both sides of the Atlantic, but so strong a feeling has grown up in favour of the peaceful settlement of international disputes that we have had no mention made of recourse to armed force. And that is well. At the same time it will be impossible to gauge accurately the weight of the blow now being dealt by the United States at the Arbitration movement. Here is a case in which the best and clearest thought in the United States not only admits the injustice of a position taken up, but declares that those who are responsible for that position have acted in bad faith, and tacitly have told the world that the United States does not attach any value to the treaties it enters into, and is prepared to violate its pledged word whenever it can gain by doing so. The British attitude in the matter is plain and just. Sir Edward Grey submitted his protest while there was yet time, and he said to the Washington authorities, in effect, "We do not make this claim on behalf of Great Britain alone, but we stand for the whole of the commercial world"; and it is a significant fact that Great Britain, usually the object of suspicion on the continent, has elicited the support of all the Powers. Sir Edward Grey has not yet formulated his demand that the dispute shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal, but mere mention of the fact that such a demand will be made has disclosed that it will be rejected. America takes up the position that whether she is right or wrong in the matter of the Canal tolls she will not allow her decision to be adjudicated. It is possible, of course, that better counsels may prevail, and that President Taft will yet throw his weight on the side of honest dealing, but at the moment this seems to be a very obscure possibility indeed, and the next move will be watched with close interest.

AEROPLANES AND COMMUNICATIONS. THE constant activity of military aeroplanists nowadays is in marked contrast to the inactivity, which in this respect characterised our War Department, not so very long ago. Important experiments are constantly proceeding, and it is announced that as the result of recent trials the experts concerned have come to a conclusion which, under certain circumstances, considerably discounts the value of the aeroplane in war. It has already been established that the aeroplane can discover for the commander information, which can only be obtained with difficulty in any other way, and that he can deliver it within a period, which enables valuable use to be made of it. This, however, applies mainly to information, which is obtained before an action is opened. During the course of a battle, when the greatest rapidity has to be employed, the aeroplane is far less useful on account of the difficulty, which its pilot has in communicating speedily with the ground. For instance, in the matter of the observation of the effect of field artillery fire unless the result is almost instantaneously in the possession of the battery commanders, the reconnaissance has been made in vain. At the present moment no means of immediate communication has been devised. The best that the aeroplane can do is to return from the enemy's position, and signal by coloured streamers that it is about to drop a message. The message is then dropped and conveyed by the best means available to the battery commander. By the time the information reaches him it may be ten minutes to a quarter of an hour old. In an artillery-fire fight that quarter of an hour may have seen such a change in the immediate complexion of the battle that the information is totally valueless. We have heard a great deal in a vague way about the employment of wireless telegraphy, but there are obviously during the stress of a modern battle great difficulties in the way of its use in this manner, and for the present dependence must be had on some more simple method.

THE MARCONI COMPANY. AN important announcement was made in mail week that the authorities in New York had awarded priority to Mr. Marconi, disallowing the claims set up by the rival inventor, Fessenden, in respect of synchronously-operated spark-gaps. This invention, of course, is too technical to appeal on its merits to the layman, but it has an important bearing on the development of wireless, and incidentally on the interests of those who have invested in the Marconi Company. It is also of interests to note that the delay in gratification of the contract between the Government and the Company does not imply that the matter will be dropped. Meanwhile the company has found it necessary to repudiate certain false statements which have been made regarding the standing of the Company and it is authoritatively declared that "neither the Chairman, Mr. Marconi, nor the directors feel in any way alarmed respecting the new companies which, it is said, are to be registered for the purpose of purchasing and working new patents. It would be well to remind shareholders that outside this Company there is little knowledge and no experience of commercial long distance wireless telegraphy, and they would be prudent to bear in mind that, after possessing the acknowledged system, it took Mr. Marconi and his able staff of engineers many years and some hundreds of thousands of pounds before mastering the exigencies of a continuous commercial service over a long distance." We certainly think that quite apart from the question of trade rivalry, Mr. Marconi and his colleagues are entitled to reap the harvest they themselves have sown : moreover, there can be no gainsaying that in respect of wireless telegraphy Mr. Marconi's name will inspire more public confidence than any other can ever do.

THE BALKAN CRISIS. THERE may or may not be anything in the St. Petersburg story that Bulgaria, Servia and Greece contemplate combined operations against Turkey, but it is worth while to recall that for several years there has been an undoubted desire among Turkey's neighbours in Europe to deal with her in the manner stated. The bitter hatred with which she is regarded across her own frontier is too well known a fact to be stated and when all the truth is told and whatever the fate of Turkey may be, it will have to be admitted that she herself has contributed to it. At the same time we do not think the Powers will stand by and witness the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. Too many interests would thus clash, but it certainly is probable that if the three countries mentioned take the action forecasted in the St. Petersburg question, the Powers will step in and insist that the Turkish Government do put its house in order. As a matter of fact this ought to have been done a quarter of a century ago, in which case we should have had none of the later Armenian atrocities and no war in Tripoli. Macedonia would have been pacified and, indeed, the uncomfortable problem in the Near East have ceased entirely to exist. But unfortunately the trouble was allowed to accumulate, and at the present time when the situation in the Balkans, and beyond that, in the Levant, is reviewed, we are not confronted by one problem only but many. Crete, Asia Minor, Samos and Cyprus each present its own difficulties, and these must be removed before anything like peaceful conditions can be restored. Turkey itself is a land divided, while across her borders quarrels with neighbouring states are incessant and fraught with incendiary possibilities.

THE Bombay Abkari Act. Amendment Bill has received the assent of H. E. the Viceroy.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda will probably pay a short visit to Simla this month.

MR. LIONEL COLLINS will act as the delegate of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at the fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Boston this month.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia," were :—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Justice Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. B. K. ullick, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., and the Hon. Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe.

NOTES FROM LONDON

THE MENACE OF ULSTER.

The Coming Covenant.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The truth is out about Ulster at last. Irish politicians are rather like the Hindus, in that they cannot keep a secret very long. For weeks it has been whispered in London that something startling was to happen in Ulster in September. I was told the whole story a fortnight ago, under pledges of silence which made me feel like a Nihilist. I walked away heavily as though I were carrying an intolerable burden. Within an hour a man in my club had mysteriously beckoned me into a corner, and told me the story all over again. Once more I vowed to be torn limb from limb rather than reveal it. As the days passed, I became aware that an uncommonly large number of people were going about like swollen frogs on the point of bursting. At dinner-tables one sometimes noticed knowing nods, and listened to cryptic remarks, whenever Ulster was mentioned. I began to wonder whether half the inhibitants of these islands, as well as most of my own friends and acquaintances, were half-guiltily aware that Ulster was about to do something surprising.

Then came the sudden interchange of acrimonious open letters between Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Winston Churchill upon the Ulster question. Followed in the newspapers lurid and entirely inaccurate rumours about what Ulster meant to do. In September, it was said, all North-East Ulster would be aflame. A formidable army of "rebels" would be on the march, no one quite knew whither. There were rifles and cartridges under the mattress in the house of every fervid Ulsterman—which must have made sleep an uncommonly elusive thing. The "Red Hand" of Ulster intended to become very bloody indeed. The Belfast Post Office was to be sacked—no one stopped to explain why this inoffensive building was singled out for destruction. A hundred journals proclaimed the saying of some unnamed officer that "when the day came" all the military clubs in London would be emptied. The Government organs were not to be outdone. They declared that the Government were taking special military precautions. The Government were preparing an elaborate plan of campaign. The Government were about to call up the special reserves. The Government were warning all military officers not to go too far away on leave. The Government were about to indict Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson for incitement to civil war. The Government were on the verge of doing all sorts of wonderful things. And then, yesterday, in his quiet way, the well-informed Parliamentary correspondent of the *Times* let the cat out of the bag. The truth was disclosed at last.

THE "SECRET."

It was not such a terrible secret after all. Let me tell the story, not quite as published, but with the illustrative comments which were made to me when first I heard it. The Ulster leaders are bitterly concerned about the apathy with which the approach of Home Rule is regarded in England. I think that apathy is due to varying reasons. One is that there has been no dramatic episode to stir the country to its depths, as was witnessed when the Liberal Unionists seceded in Mr. Gladstone's time. Another is that the memories of the Phœnix Park murders and the dynamite outrages have grown dim, whereas in 1885-86 they were still vivid. A third is that the younger generation are less able to appreciate the possible dangers of Home Rule, because they have grown up in contemplation of an Ireland which is peaceful and comparatively prosperous. By far the strongest and most widespread reason is, however, that when England thinks of the Home Rule Bill at all, it does not take it very seriously. It supposes that somehow or other something will happen to prevent its passage into law. The belief that the days of the Government are numbered is so general that only an earthquake or its political equivalent will rouse England from its slumberous apathy about Home Rule.

Ulster is determined that England shall be awakened. It will not wait until Home Rule is passed, when the mischief will be done. The Ulster leaders have rightly come to the conclusion that the time to arouse England is now. They argue that if they convince their English fellow-subjects of their fixed resolve never to accept Home Rule, if they make it quite clear that the forcing of Dublin control upon Ulster will lead to civil war, there will yet be time to avert so tremendous a calamity. They are not fools. They have no present intention of transgressing the law in any respect. They have in their ranks some of the wisest and most capable lawyers of the land. They are supported, not by platform politicians, but by hard-headed men of business. They do not intend to place themselves in the dock. They will commit no breach of the peace, but they will let England know, finally and irrevocably, precisely what their intentions are.

A month hence, in Belfast, on September 23rd, the delegates of the Ulster Unionist Council will unfold the terms of the solemn Covenant to which all Loyalist Ulstermen will be invited to subscribe their names. The Covenant will pledge all Ulstermen not to acknowledge a Parliament in Dublin, not to obey its laws, and to pay no taxes to it. On September 28th, the Covenant will be solemnly and publicly signed; and the first men to sign it will be the Privy Councillors of Ulster who are Unionists. A series of great public demonstrations is to be held in Ulster between September 23rd and 28th. Services of the most solemn kind are to be held in all the Protestant churches, at which the Oath of the Convenant will be taken. But this is not all. If the Home Rule Bill becomes law, the Ulster leaders intend to set up a separate Constitution on their own account. They will organize a separate judiciary, and a separate Assembly. The terms of the projected Constitution are to be announced at the monster gathering on September 23rd. It will be observed at once that the whole of the proceeding will be contingent in character. Ulster does not intend to rebel now. Her people only want to make England realise exactly what will happen if the Home Rule Bill is passed. I am told that none of these proceedings will bring the leaders within reach of the law.

WHAT THE "SECRET" MEANS.

At the same time, it is just as well to understand what these intentions imply. They mean flat rebellion, nothing more nor less. The information I have received leads to the conclusion that Ulster is in deadly earnest. Mr. Asquith was quite wrong when he implied at Dublin that the Ulstermen would make a great noise but do nothing. It is now as certain as the sequence of night and day that if the Home Rule Bill is enacted, Ulster will will rise. Unless the Government meanwhile come to terms with the Ulstermen, they will either have to pour troops into Ireland to suppress an armed and desperate revolt, or will have to accept the living fact of the creation of a new and separate province without their sanction.

I would say in all earnestness that the threats about to be proclaimed in Ulster are not idle. They will not be the mouthings of mere wordy conspirators. How far Ulster is armed I do not know, and probably few people really know. If the secret of the coming Covenant has been allowed to leak out, perhaps designedly, the more serious preparations are guarded carefully enough. The public are vaguely aware that Ulster is drilling and arming, more or less openly. Rifle clubs abound, and they are so constituted that any attempt on the part of the Government to deal with them would not only be difficult, but would probably provoke premature reprisals. A movement for the disarmament of Ulster would at once precipitate some sort of hostilities.

But more remains behind. The Ulstermen are not without external support. Mr. Bonar Law has practically pledged himself, and pledged the Unionist party, to support Ulster to the uttermost should occasion arise. No party leader in this country has ever taken a more tremendous resolve. It means that should civil war break out in Ireland, the political party which preponderates in England will be bound by solemn promises to stand by "the rebels." The Radicals say :—"But will the bulk of the Unionist party support their new leader in his desperate resolve? What does Mr. Balfour say?" Up to the present, Mr. Balfour has said very little, but there is no reason to suppose that this momentous decision was taken without his sanction or approval. I have been at some pains to ascertain the probable course of the Unionist party if extremities should arise in Ulster. I am bound to say that the prospect is nowhere welcomed, and that is a feeling which is certainly shared by Mr. Bonar Law. My inquiries lead me to believe that most Unionists still believe that "the last ditch" will never be reached. The usual reply is:—"It won't come to that." At the same time, I am now quite convinced that if the worst happens, the great forces of Unionism will be on the side of the Ulsterman. But support will be given with some reluctance. The issues at stake are so vital, the dangers so huge, that most Unionists hope against hope that they will never be called upon to decide in final earnest. The thought which influences them most is that Home Rule was not made a cardinal question at the last election. They believe that if the country were now asked to vote upon it, the measure would be rejected with contempt.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

What will Mr. Asquith do? That is the question which men are asking with much curiosity and some anxiety. He cannot continue to cling to his assumption that the menace of Ulster is mere beating of the wind. A month hence he will be forced to admit that the Ulstermen are not "bluffing." There is some reason to believe that the Government have already come to that conclusion. Consequently there is much talk just now of a possible compromise, and of either a separate Parliament for North-East Ulster, or of some arrangement by which the counties concerned will remain solely amenable to English control. To me neither of these solutions seems really practicable. Two Parliaments in Ireland is an almost unthinkable proposition, and separate English control for Ulster appears to be an unworkable project. In either case, the Irish Nationalists would reject with scorn both schemes for settling the difficulty. The day Mr. Asquith negotiates with Ulster on either of these bases, on that day the Nationalist members will go into the Opposition lobby and compass the overthrow of the Coalition Ministry.

I can see no way out of the impending deadlock. It seems tolerably certain that it must bring about the downfall of the Cabinet sooner or later. The Government have gravely miscalculated their position. They have been kept in office by the votes of the Irish members, and will be unable to redeem the irpledges. They took the warnings of Ulster far too lightly. The present position might have been foreseen, but they refuse to believe in the possibility of Ulster in the throes of revolution. Two years hence, if they persist in their present course, and are not defeated meanwhile, they will learn how grievously they have misjudged the spirit of the Ulstermen.

I record all these possibilities, but prefer to express little opinion upon them. My sympathies are with Ulster, but in common with most Englishmen I look upon the thought of civil war with abhorrence. One asks oneself what will be the result of the spectacle of Ulster in revolt upon the myriads of our subject populations overseas. Yet there the situation is. No living power will now avert rebellion if the Home Rule Bill is passed in its present form. The rebellion may be futile, but it will come. It is impossible not to feel that the Ulstermen will have right upon their side. Even the staid *Spectator* says that Ulster will be right to revolt. But meanwhile one may pray that so deplorable a calamity may be averted.

ASIATICUS.

MARATHA EDUCATIONISTS.

Public Meeting Held at Dhulia.

A public meeting of the Maratha residents of the East and West Khandesh, was held at the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Dhulia Mr. K. B. Jadhav being in the chair. Mr. Bomanji, the Collector of West Khandesh, Mr. Varley, the District Judge, the Huzur Deputy Collector, the Subordinate Judge, Mr. Gaikwad, the Mamlatdar of Dhulia, the Hon'ble Mr. Garud, Mr. Bhaisheb Ramsing, President, Dhulia Municipality, and the leading residents of Dhulia were present on the occasion. There were 800 Maratha Patils and leading members of the community present from East and West Khandesh. Messrs. Ramchandrarao Vandekar, General Secretary of the Conference, and Raje Rudrajirao Mahadik specially come down from Bombay for the meeting. After the adoption of the rules of the Khandesh Maratha Vidya Prasarak Mandali, the election of the office-bearers took place. Mr. Varley, District Judge, was elected President and Sardar Kadam Bamde, Vice-President. The following resolutions were then adopted :—(1) To vote an address to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, on behalf of the Maratha Community of Khandesh, for which a committee was appointed to carry out the resolution; and (2) a reception committee was formed to hold the 6th sitting of the Maratha Educational Conference at Dhulia and also to give Agricultural and Industrial demonstrations through the Director of Agriculture and arrange lectures through the Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies.

The chairman of the meeting thanked the District Judge and the Collector for their kind presence at the meeting and their warm sympathy.

The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the chairman and three cheers for their Majesties, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

TROUBLOUS MEXICO.

UNITED STATES FORCED TO OMINOUS ACTION.

Government Arms the Mining Camps.

DESPATCH OF FURTHER TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7.

The Government has pointed out to the Mexican Government the urgent need for American troops to protect the Americans in Northern Mexico, who are appealing for help.

A telegram from El Paso states that a band of Mexican rebels crossed the frontier and engaged American troops, but were repulsed.

The American troops in Arizona are preventing an invasion of Mexico by cowboys, who are anxious to assist their compatriots in the Mexican mining camps.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Mexicans lost five killed and one wounded in the frontier engagement reported from El Pasco. The Americans had no casualties.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 8.

President Taft has authorised the immediate despatch of two more regiments of cavalry to the Mexican border. The Treasury has ordered rifles and ammunition to be sent to Americans in the mining camps in Mexico.

THE KAISER'S GOOD-BYE.

Farewell Banquet at Berne.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The German Emperor has arrived at Berne on a brief official visit to the President.

BERNE, Sept. 7.

The Kaiser has left for Germany. Previous to his departure he was entertained at a banquet where toasts were proposed in the most cordial terms, emphasising the closeness of commercial and intellectual relations between Germany and Switzerland.

A noteworthy passage in the President's speech was that in which he thanked the Emperor for his interest in the Swiss army, but declared pointedly that the Swiss were determined to defend their independence, their most precious treasure, against aggression.

The Kaiser, replying, paid a glowing tribute to the efficiency of the Swiss troops. He added that he had always been a good friend of Switzerland, and would not cease to remain so.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Kaiser on his departure from Switzerland telegraphed to the President expressing his thanks for the reception accorded him. He recalls with particular pleasure two days spent at the manœuvres, watching and admiring brave troops led by brilliant officers. He expresses his sincere wishes for the prosperity of this hospitable country.

FIGHT FOR LIFE IN MID-AIR.

Details of the Stevenage Accident.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The accounts of eye-witnesses of the Stevenage aviation accident state that Captain Hamilton literally fought for his life in mid-air.

The aeroplane swerved, and dived, and then righted itself by a desperate effort. Again it swooped, its wings collapsed, and it fell like a stone to the ground.

A smashed wing-stay was found a mile from the scene, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the disaster.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Invasion of Balmoral Castle.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

During last night, suffragettes invaded Balmoral Castle, evading the police guards, and removed the golf-flags from the golf course, substituting others, variously inscribed and painted.

There was also an inscription on the Memorial Fountain.

KING AND SOUTH AFRICA.

PRETORIA, SEPT. 7.

The Government has petitioned their Majesties to visit Pretoria in 1914, to open the new Government buildings.

SUBMARINE RECORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 7,

An American submarine yesterday descended to a depth of 283 feet, which constitutes a record.

MR. BORDEN.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 7.

Mr. Borden arrived here on his return from England yesterday, and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome.

BOOTH MEMORIAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Sir Compton Rickatt has given £5,000 to the Booth Memorial.

GOLF IN AMERICA.

ILLINOIS, SEPT. 8.

Mr. Jerome Travers, of New York, has won the American Amateur Golf Championship, defeating Mr. "Chick" Evans by seven up and six to play.

AMERICAN TRAIN OUTRAGE.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT 8.

An English sailor has been arrested on suspicion, in connection with the holding up of the North-bound Express on the 5th instant,

IMMIGRATION TO AFRICA.

Further Efforts to Solve the Difficulty.

IMPERIAL ASSISTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY,]

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Correspondence between the Imperial Government and the South African Government, on the subject of the Immigration Bill, shows that the Imperial Government expressed its disappointment at the Bill not being passed.

The Union Government replied that its non-passing was due to the hostility displayed towards the measure and regretted that it was unable to accept the suggestion to summon a special session of Parliament to deal with the matter.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

In correspondence with the Imperial Government regarding the Immigration Bill, the Union Government in conclusion, expressed the hope that further assistance would be afforded to them in their efforts to find an acceptable solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Harcourt replied that the Imperial Government would gladly afford any assistance in their power.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Punjabis Despatched to Canton.

PEKING, SEPT. 7.

A presidential order fixes the elections to the House of Representatives for January 10th. Dr. Sun-Yatsen, holding a reception of members of all parties, emphasised the necessity of enlisting foreign capital in mining and commercial enterprises.

HONG-KONG, SEPT, 7.

A detachment of the 26th Punjabis is proceeding to Canton in consequence of the disturbed situation.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 7.

Opium sales by auction are being rigorously enforced in Shanghai, and wholesale and retail sales are forbidden.

MUTINY IN YUNAN.

A despatch from Yunuanfu says that Central Yunan is quiet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

The mutiny in Yunan may possibly have come to a head, owing to the absence of troops loyal to the military Governor, who were sent to assist in subduing the Tibetan tribes west of the Yalung river. These may now have to be recalled. Lawlessness in the provinces is to be promptly suppressed.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Demand Nationalization of Land and Industries.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Congress of Trade Unions to-day passed a resolution in favour of the nationalization of all land, minerals, mines, railways and canals.

Mr. Smillie said that the miners would immediately initiate a great campaign for the nationalization of mines, and that they had the Bill already prepared.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Trade Unions Congress has adopted by 1,693,000 votes to 48,000, a resolution reaffirming its support of independent political action by the Unions, thus tacitly rejecting Syndicalism.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

President Taft's Equivocal Attitude.

NEW LONDON, (CONNECTICUT), SEPT. 7.

President Taft, addressing the convention of the Atlantic and Deeper Waterways Association admitted that he would have preferred parts of Panama the Canal Bill to have been omitted. He did not favour the violation of any treaty, but he claimed the same right to interpret a treaty as foreign Powers. America was building the canal for the benefit of the whole world.

MIDLOTHIAN ELECTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Midlothian election takes place on Tuesday, and is awaited with considerable interest. Mr. Asquith has sent a message to Mr. Shaw pointing out that while the Tories and the Socialists have only talked, the Liberals have realised the greatest social reforms of the age.

Mr. Lloyd George, who also has sent a message, likewise refers to the performances of the Liberals, but says that a still greater task awaits them, namely, to assure that an antiquated and absurd land system shall no longer prevent the land from benefiting the people.

ARMENIAN PERSECUTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 7.

In consequence of complaints of the Armenian Patriarch, the Vali of Van has been dismissed on account of recent Kurdish depredations. The arrest of the offenders has been ordered. The Patriarch has abandoned his intention to resign.

THE NEAR EAST.

SOFIA, SEPT. 7.

The semi-official journal, the *Mir*, replying to Opposition attacks, declares that the reproaches of Government inactivity are unjustifiable, The military and financial position is favourable, but Government is using pacific means to attain its goal, and is confident that the results will demonstrate the wisdom of its policy.

COLONEL CODY.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Colonel Cody has received an offer from the Australian and Austrian Governments to instruct the airmen of those countries,

GENERAL MACARTHUR.

MILWAUKEE, SEPT. 7.

General Macarthur, a Civil War veteran, was seized with apoplexy and expired while addressing a meeting of veterans.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Meeting of German and Austrian Diplomats.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA AGREE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Reuter learns that Count von Berchtold's latest proposals with regard to the Balkan States have been considered by Sir Edward Grey, and have made a most favourable impression.

VIENNA, SEPT. 7.

In view of the critical situation in Macedonia, there is much speculation regarding the meeting between the German and Austrian diplomatists at Buchlau to-morrow.

The semi-official organ *Fremdenblatt* significantly remarks that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and Count von Berchtold are determined to uphold the *status quo* in Turkey.

VIENNA, SEPT. 7.

The *Fremdenblatt* indicates that at the Buchlau meeting, Count von Berchtold and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg will discuss the situation in the Balkans with special reference to the altered situation in Turkey, where the Young Turks have ceased to represent the ruling power.

The *Fremdenblatt* assures Turkey of the sincere goodwill of Austria and Germany in the work of internal regeneration after the Italian war, the end of which, the journal hints, may not be far distant.

FRONTIER AFFRAYS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The troubles on the Turco-Montenegrin frontier, and the war agitation in Bulgaria, arising out of the Kochana massacre, have now been followed by a series of affrays on the Turco-Greek frontier, culminating in an affair, in which the Turks lost seven killed and thirteen wounded.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Continuance of Treaty of 1811.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 8.

The Russian Minister, in Peking, has presented a note to China intimating that as China has not answered Russian representations with regard to the revision of the Treaty of St. Petersburg of 1811, Russia regards the Treaty as extended for another decade; but in order to meet Chinese wishes, Russia will abolish from January 14th, the privileged free trade zone on the Russian side of the Russo-Chinese frontier, and does not object to the simultaneous abolition of similar privileges on the Chinese side.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

French Losses in the Shawia Battle.

PARIS, SEPT. 7.

Colonel Mangin's columns have started for Marrakesh, where they are expected to arrive to-morrow.

The French lost eight killed and 31 wounded in the fight in the Shawia country.

Disorders are feared even in Fez, and three columns are operating in the vicinity.

A Frenchman has been murdered in the vicinity of Casablanca.

ENGLISH RACING.

Prince Edward Handicap at Manchester.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Prince Edward Handicap was run at Manchester this afternoon with the following result :—

Balscadden	1
Papavero	2
Mynora	3

Eleven ran. The race was won by five lengths with a head between second and third. Wilfrid was favourite at 3 to 1 against.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The betting was 7 to 2 against Balscadden, 9 to 2 against Papavero, and 8 to 1 against Mynora.

BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The latest betting on the St. Leger is as follows :—

6 to 4 against Lomond.
6 to 1 against Tracery.
15 to 2 against Maiden Erlegh.
10 to 1 against Hector.
100 to 7 against Tagalie.
25 to 1 against Charmian.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Surrey has beaten Warwickshire, at the Oval, by six wickets.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Lord Londesborough's XI. drew with the Australians to-day.

Mr. Lionel Robinson's XI. defeated the South Africans by 191 runs.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Increases in imports for the month of August amount to £9,138,047, and in exports to £7,696,021.

The principal increases are in iron and steel, cotton, silk, chemicals and motor-cars.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, SEPT. 7.

The statement that some difficulties have arisen regarding the departure of Chinese troops from Lhassa, seems correct. It is believed, however, that the original arrangements will hold good.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent states that a number of breach-loading rifles still continue to reach the tribesmen on the Indo-Afghan-borderland. They are mostly offered for sale by the Suleman Khel traders.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Rumoured Amalgamation of Coorg with Madras.

BOMBAY AND V. P. P. PARCELS.

(FROM OUR CORRSPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The programme for the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council fixed for the 10th instant was formally approved last evening. Legislative business remains the same as already announced.

Two more new officials Messrs. W. M. Hailey and and E. H. Walsh who have been appointed Additional Members will be sworn in.

SIMLA SEPT. 8.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu will enquire about the Sukkur Weir and Sind Irrigation schemes.

The Raja of Kurupam will interpellate regarding the rumoured amalgamation of Madras and Coorg, and also ask several questions about the judicial administration of Coorg and other affairs of the same province. He has tabulated a number of questions on the Vizianagram-Raipur line, the Vizagapatam Harbour and also about the Public Service Commission.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, after referring to complaints about the present V. P. P. system, will ask :—Will the Government be pleased to issue a statement showing the amount of money, if any, lying with the Post Office for unpaid and untraceable V.P.P. articles for the last ten years, as also what proportion, if any, of the amount of such outstanding has accumulated since the new system was introduced. Also will the Government be pleased to say whether they will consider the advisability of reverting to the old system ?"

The Hon. Mr. Sinha will ask,—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement reported in the papers to have been made by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons in reply to a question put to him that there will be no separate building for the Imperial Legislative Council in the new capital of Delhi but that it will be a part of the Government house ? Is it a fact that the said announcement has evoked strong and emphatic protests from all the sections of the Press in the country ? If so, has the fact been brought to the notice of Government ? Will the Government be pleased to state whether the decision announced on the subject is absolutely final ? If so, whether it was arrived at after consulting the non-official members of this Council ? Will the Government be further pleased to state if any final decision has now been arrived at as to the style, in which the permanent buildings at Delhi are to be erected. If so what ?

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu will ask,—Will Government be pleased to state if it is intended to award any compensation to Mr. L. V. Clarke, I. C. S., the defendant in the case of Bojendra Kisore Roy Chowdhury versus Clarke. Is it not the fact that the defence of Mr. Clarke was conducted by the law officers of the Crown, and the entire expense borne by Government ? Did Mr. Clarke at any time, during the progress of the case suffer any stoppage of pay or promotion ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar will ask,—"Is it a fact that there is a general feeling among Indians that the Indian community, and especially the non-official element of it, is not adequately represented on the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the public services of this country? If so, are the Government aware of it? If so, is it proposed to take any action to meet this demand? Has the suggestion received the attention of the Government that the Commission should be empowered to co-opt for each province one or more non-official Indian members ? "

THE NIZAM.

Shows an Interest in Freemasonry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 8.

H. H. the Nizam will leave his capital for Simla on Friday, the 13th, if the second moon is seen on Wednesday, otherwise His Highness will start on the 14th.

His Highness the Nizam has evinced a practical interest in Freemasonry of the Hyderabad Dominions by subscribing Rs. 10,000 towards the Hyderabad Masonic Building Fund. A suitable building centrally situated for the Masonic Brotherhood has been a great desideration for a long time.

His Highness has also displayed much interest in the progress mode in local racing, and has subscribed Rs. 6,000 towards the new grand-stand for the Secunderabad race-cource. This is believed to be the forerunner to an announcement regarding the resuscitation of the Mulkapett races, which twenty years ago attracted the racing world from all parts of India. In any case the Race Committee will be able to announce a considerably enhanced prize list in their next prospectus.

OFFICERS' PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 8.

At a largely attended public meeting held last night, at the Peoples' Hall, the following resolution proposed by Mr. H. J. Hormusjee, of the Secunderabad Commercial Banking Company, and seconded by Mr. Green of Messrs. Spencer and Co., was unanimously carried :—

That this public meeting of bankers, merchants and tradespeople of Secunderabad, Bolarum, Trimulgherry, the Residency bazaars and areas under the administration of the Hon. the British Resident at Hyderabad, is unanimously of opinion that the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908. be amended so far as necessary to render the pay of all officers serving in India of whatever service, or in whatever employment, and whether belonging to the British or the India Army, attachable to the extent provided in Section 60 of the said Code.

THE SHUDI SABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GURDASPUR (PUNJAB), SEPT. 7.

The Shudhi Sabha deputation reached Kathiaur, which is believed to be a strong centre of Rajput orthodoxy. Nearly eight hundred ryots were purified at this place and some of the leaders openly helped the deputation. On the way to Ekhlaspur, the deputation was opposed by some villagers at Atuchak, but at Ekhlaspur the Hindus received the deputation with open arms. The Jats from the neighbouring villages attended the Shudhi (purification) meeting largely, and 289 Doomnas were purified. The deputation will now proceed to Kangra District.

ATTACKED BY DACOITS.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Injured.

CALCUTTA AFFRAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

Mr. Bromage, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was savagely attacked in the early hours of Friday morning by a gang of dacoits. On receipt of information that a dacoity was going to be committed in the house of a wealthy zemindar living on the outskirts of Tollyguuj, Mr Bromage. with a European inspector and a posse of constables went to that house on Thursday night, and concealed themselves in and near that house. Shortly after midnight about thirteen dacoits attacked the house, when they were confronted by the police. The dacoits rushed at Mr. Bromage, who received several injuries.

Seven dacoits have been arrested.

A FLOODED MINE.

Fifteen Native Miners Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

Mr. Simpson, Inspector of Mines, is holding an enquiry into the recent fatal accident in the Fularitar Colliery, near Barakar. Owing to a heavy downpour, the colliery became flooded, and seventeen miners, who were then working in the mines, were all drowned except two, who were in an upper gallery.

THE POREBUNDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

The case of Mr. Dodia, ex-Chief Judge of Porebunder State, who was arrested on a warrant from the Governor's Agent at Kathiawar, on a charge of cheating was mentioned in the Calcutta Police Court and an interesting discussion ensued as to whether the Governor's Agent fell within the category of Political Agent.

The Magistrate said he had no jurisdiction to grant extradition, as he was not a District Magistrate and that he must be satisfied that the gentleman, who issued the warrant, was a Political Agent.

Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, said that Section 7 of the Procedure Code applied to the case, but the Magistrate said he wished to consider the whole question, and would give his decision on Wednesday next.

KARACHI'S TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 7.

Notwithstanding that business is everywhere reported as very dull, the Karachi Port Trust continue to be well employed. Apart from imports, the Trust are now shipping about 9,000 tons per diem, which will probably mean over 250,000 tons for September, a very respectable figure.

COINAGE OF RUPEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 7.

The Government has apparently decided to coin rupees of the nominal value of over £2,300,000. It is difficult to understand where the demand for this vast coinage has come from, unless it be on the part of London bankers in the hope of preventing gold from being shipped from London to India in the coming cold weather.

BIG DREDGER FOR KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 7.

The Karachi Port Trust have decided at once to order a new suction dredger of the latest type, in connection with the dredging and reclamation work for the West Wharfage scheme. The new dredger which will be one of the largest yet cobstructed, will probably follow the designs of those, which have proved so satisfactory in Canadian waters. Probably a Canadian expert will be consulted with regard to the engineering details.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

It is reported at Delhi that all the Punjab Chiefs will attend the State Entry on the 23rd of December, the original date which has now been reverted to.

SIR ARNOLD WHITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 7.

The *Madras Mail* hears from its London correspondent that Sir Arnold White will return to Madras for a short time, after the expiry of his furlough, and will then leave India for good to take up the appointment of Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State, in succession to Mr. S. G. Sale, formerly a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 7.

Many Mahomedan gentlemen and butchers, in the towns of Gohana, Hossangarh and Ganaur in the Rohtik District, have given written undertakings not to slaughter cows in the future.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 7.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Hammick leave Ootacamund to-morrow, and spend four days in Madras returning to Ootacamund on the 13th.

His Excellency will proceed to England in connection with the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, shortly after the arrival in Madras of Lord Pentland.

HOTI MARDAN CASE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DISPATCHES.

Complete Vindication of Officials.

REFLECTIONS ON MR. McCALLUM SCOTT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

To-day's issue of the "Gazette of India" publishes the correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, relative to certain criminal proceedings instituted against Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad, Khan of Hoti Mardan in the North-Western Frontier Province.

The Government of India, in the course of their dispatch, dated the 11th of July, give a brief history of the case, and then discuss one by one the particular features or incidents in the case, upon which stress has been laid in order to justify the allegations of malice, negligence, or perversity, against the action of the officers concerned, or alleged to be connected with the prosecution.

The despatch goes on: "We (the Government of India) must first observe, however, that the honourable judge, who tried the case, himself remarked that. 'So far as the Bombay police were concerned they have throughout these proceedings acted in a perfectly proper and legal manner.' It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to discuss the propriety of the action taken by the Bombay police. The charge of misconduct brought against other officers fall into two classes ; those which are based upon the observations contained in the order of the learned judge or questions in the Parliament, or comments in the Press arising from those observations, and those which are inspired from outside sources and find no mention or reference in the criminal proceedings. To the former category, to take them in the order and as far as possible in the language, in which they were mentioned by the Court, belong the following allegations :—

(a) That in Upper India the Khan Bahadur was subjected to a great many indignities.

(b) That the procedure followed by the authorities in Upper India was understandable.

And this again may be subdivided under three heads :—(1) That the statements of the girls, even if time afforded, gave no sufficient grounds upon which action should have been taken. On this point the following remarks by the Court indicate the line of argument adopted 'Even assuming that the third accused tried to take liberties with them, these were liberities that they did not seem to resent in any way except by saying that they were not that kind of people. I have heard with patience Miss Swannell's evidence for the last three days, and accepting every statement she had made to be true, the only impression that can be produced on one's mind is that there were certain acts of the accused, which she apprehended to be acts of familiarity, but they were acts of a most trifling nature. (2) That the girls were living quite contentedly at Ravalpindi having made no complaint to any one, and that the police without any justification whatever had taken out a search warrant. Even then if the Superintendent of Police who executed the warrant had not made a statement which has been proved and is admitted to be incorrect, these girls would never have desired to come back to Bombay. They were perfectly at peace and were quite content to live at Rawalpindi or return to Hoti Mardan, when the police took possession of them, kept them in their custody, and then sent them down to Bombay in police custody after representing to them that there was no Begum at Hoti, a statement which is admittedly untrue.

(3.) That the Khan Bahadur was arrested on nobody's complaint and was asked to go down to Bombay to answer a charge when there was no charge whatever pending against him. The whole procedure is characterised as most irregular and arbitrary.

As coming within the second category of charges, which are insinuated in questions asked in the House of Commons, the following have been brought to our notice:—

(c) That on the 5th April, 1911, Sirdar Mir Alam Khan Sahib, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, and Maulvi Ghulam Hassan Khan, Sub-Registrar, Peshawar, contrary to the standing orders of Government had asked the Khan Bahadur with menaces to subscribe towards the funds of the Islamia College, Peshawar, a project in which the Chief Commissioner was personally interested ; that the Khan Bahadur having refused to subscribe was shortly afterwards arrested, imprisoned without bail, and subjected to many indignities upon a charge, which the High Court ultimately dismissed after condemning the whole procedure as most irregular and arbitrary (question by Mr. McCallum Scott, dated the 11th April, 1911).

(d) That a Manual of Pashtoo had been compiled by Sir George Roos-Keppel (while a Major) containing offensive personal allusions to the Khan Bahadur and that the name of the Chief Commissioner was used in a letter from two officials demanding with menaces a subscription to the Islamia College, on refusal to pay which the Khan Bahadur was arrested on a false charge and subjected to many indignities. (Question of Mr. MacCallam Scott, dated the 11th April, 1912).

(e) That the Khan Bahadur, while in Peshawar Jail, handed his agent four telegrams addressed, respectively to His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Viceroy, your lordship and the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and that these telegrams were suppressed by the Post Office officials and handed over to the local authorities (question by Mr. Keir Hardie, dated the 7th May 1912.)

We have not specified in detail other questions by these members and by the Earl of Ronaldshay (on the 26th March, 1912) which cover generally the same issues as are raised by the order of the learned judge or points similar to those which are taken by the members named. These broadly speaking emphasise the position and alleged high character of the Khan Bahadur as an additional reason in particular why he should have been allowed bail.

NO INDIGNITIES.

We deal with these contentions seriatim below :—

Allegation (a).—If it be assumed for the moment that the local officers had reasonable grounds for their action in directing the arrest of the Khan Bahadur at all, a matter which is discussed subsequently, the alleged "indignities" can only be supposed to infer either some gross want of consideration to the Khan Bahadur in the circumstances, in which the against him was executed or during the period of his detention in jail. The refusal to grant bail to him in the first instance is doubtless also held to fall within this description. As to these complaints we annex copies of a statement of the Deputy Commissioner, explaining his action of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who actually made the arrest and of the Superintendent of the Peshawar Jail, in which the Khan Bahadur was confined. Mr. Grant's reasons for refusing bail are clearly stated by him. The offence was by law non-bailable.

He considered that there were strong grounds for believing that the Khan Bahadur had instigated the offence for which the Kings were being charged, and he took into consideration the facts that a flight across the Frontier was a factor to be reckoned with in the Peshawar District, while it is a common Indian experience that enlargement on bail is used by wealthy and powerful persons to bribe and intimidate witnesses. It is true that bail was eventually accepted by the order of the Judicial Commissioner, but on the other hand it was disallowed in Bombay by the committing magistrate. In a non-bailable case a competent court has the power to refuse bail, and it is to be remembered that the Chief Presidency Magistrate considered the evidence sufficient to justify the commitment of the accused.

This being the case we consider that the Deputy Commissioner in no way exceeded in his powers, and that there is not the slightest reason for suspecting any want of bona-fides in the action, which he took. No question probably would have been raised had the accused been of ordinary status and we are unable to accede to any argument that in the case of rich and influential persons magistrates should be guided by considerations which in other cases they could not regard as valid.

Criticism has also been directed against the procedure of the Deputy Commissioner in that the Khan Bahadur after his arrest was not promptly produced before a court in accordance with Section 91 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr Grant has explained his action as having been instigated by the wish to save the Khan Bahadur from the unpleasantness of a public appearance in court, pending the result of the reference made as to the holding of the trial at Bombay. This subsequent offer to afford such a hearing was declined by the counsel for the accused. The latter was thus in our opinion in no way prejudiced by the technical irregularity, which had been committed mainly by reason of consideration to his state of health.

It has already been mentioned that the Deputy Commissioner took special steps to ensure the execution of the warrant in a considerate manner, and the statement of the Assistant Superintendent of Police shows that the instructions were fully complied with, while the explanation of the Jail Superintendent indicates that while in jail the Khan Bahadur was allowed concessions which would not have been accorded to a prisoner of lower social position.

Unless it is to be held that a person of the standing of the Khan Bahadur is to be regarded as exempt from the ordinary operation of the law we are quite unable to hold that the alleged indignities attaching to his arrest have any existence in fact.

ATTITUDE OF THE GIRLS.

Allegation (b) : (1) We regard that we are entirely at variance with the views expressed by the learned Judge in this connection. If Miss Swannell and Miss Coutts are to be believed (and the court has held that the smallest reflection is not to be cast on their good character), two young girls were taken many hundred miles from their homes under the protection of a drunked chauffeur and his wife upon a pretext, which was false and exposed to indecent overtures from an old man. To describe the conduct of the accused, if the girls are to be believed, are acts of familiarity of a most trifling nature appears to us to be a misuse of language, and if the statement of the girls is true that they met these advances by a flat refusal and a demand to be allowed to go, it is not easy to preceive in what more definite way, looking to the fact of their position, they could have resented them.

As regards the Khan Bahadur the point, whether the offence of abetment of abduction could be proved at law in the sense that the Kings were acting under his explicit instructions, was one for the jury to decide. The committing magistrate was of opinion that it was established, and that fact we think exonerates the officers concerned with the preliminary proceedings from any charge of reckless negligence in acting in accordance with the view. At the lowest a prima facie charge of indecent assault (Section 354, Indian Penal Code) was shown to lie, and in the light of all the surroundings of the incident we are not prepared to blame our officers for regarding it as of a serious description. We cannot but consider that the honourable judge has seriously misapprehended the significance of the acts alleged.

Allegation (c).—That allegations here referred to really raise two considerations, namely, the behaviour of the girls at Rawalpindi in so far as it affects their story, and the action of the Punjab police in communicating with them and sending them to Bombay. As regards the second point we enclose a copy of a letter from the local Government in the Punjab, No 83 dated 1st March 1912. (enclosure No 13 desiring the Government of Bombay to take steps to exonerate its officers, and bearing in mind the fact that the court has found that the action of the Bombay police has throughout been proper and legal, and the further fact that the Rawalpindi police had no previous knowledge of or connection with the case, but were acting merely at the instance of the Bombay Government, and in accordance with instructions received from it, we do no think that in can properly be said that they had no justification whatever for what they did. Their information (rightly or wrongly) was that two girls had been taken away for immoral purposes and, might be, being kept under restraint. They were asked to interview them and, if the girls were willing, to return them to Bombay, observing the precaution of obtaining a search warrant and accompanied by a priest, (both of which facts may be taken to argue bona fides). The District Superintendent of Police saw the girls and there is nothing in his evidence before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show that he put any pressure upon them to come away. He merely questioned them as to what had occurred and facilitated their departure to Bombay. It is not correct to say that they were sent to Bomday in police custody. In so far as the police helped them at all it appears to have been with a view to their assistance. The Rawalpindi police could have no possible interest in the prosecution, regarding the details of which they were ignorant and in so far as they merely endeavoured at the instance of the police elsewhere to protect two friendless girls left under circumstances of considerable risk in a strange place, they can scarcely be said to have exceeded their legitimate functions. To appreciate the behaviours of the girls, while at Rawalpindi, it is necessary to examine more closely the evidence of Miss Swannell on the point. Reading this evidence as a whole, and in the light of the attitude of the girls at Mardan we are of opinion that a more probable view of it than that taken by the learned judge is that it presents a singularly ingenuous account of the working of the mind of a very inexperienced girl. It is to be remembered that the girls were exceedingly young of humble upbringing and little education. They were evidently considerably under the influence of the Kings, and away from any good influnces which might have been broughts bear. Wiser persons would doubtless have appealed at once to the authorities for help. These girls did not. Miss Swannell admits that the pay of the post was an attraction to her, and to a person in her rank of life the salary was large. At the same time the Kings were urging them not to throw away money by leaving. Nothing of the graver kind had actually happened to them

at Mardan, and they thought they were free from molestation for another four or five months. In these circumstances it is conceivable, however foolish their conduct may now appear, that they were willing to continue at Rawalpindi. But in so far as any insinuation is based upon this fact that they were forcibly sent to Bombay, and instigated to bring a charge which was entirely without foundation, we are emphatically of opinion that the circumstances are susceptible of another and to our mind a more reasonable interpretation. The statement that there was no Rani at Mardan, was doubtless literally incorrect, but the Rawalpindi Police were not to blame for having made it. They merely acted upon their instructions from Bombay, and this inaccuracy does not affect the allegation that the girls were also by their own statement engaged as governesses to two boys who on no theory of the case exist. Neither does it touch the point that the girls never met the Rani, nor were asked to do any work for her. In the face of these facts it seems scarcely necessary to attribute the willingness of the girls to go to Bombay merely to the statement which the District Superintendent made to them as to the presence or otherwise of a Rani. The statement the Khan Bahadur made to the District Superintendent of Police, on the 22nd December, 1911, was entirely inconsistent with what he ultimately represented in Court. A copy of this statement is annexed, and it was recorded by a gazetted officer upon whose bona fides we see no reason to cast doubt. In this statement the Khan Bahadur denied the meeting with the girls at the railway station and made no mention of any subsequent interviews. The matter of the Rani was never even mentioned, and the allegation was to the effect that the girls had come unknown to the Khan Bahadur to look after the King's children.

The coincidence will be noticed between the statement made by the Khan Bahadur at Peshawar, on the 22nd December, and that of Miss Swannell made independently in Bombay in October, to the effect that when they were leaving Rawalpindi, King endeavoured to persuade them to tell this story namely, that they had come for the purpose of teaching his family.

ON WHOSE COMPLAINT?

Allegation (b)(3):—We are unable to accept as accurate the theory that the Khan Bahadur was arrested on "Evidently nobody's complaint." At the time of his arrest Miss Swannell had already given her version of the case to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and this had been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar. Upon the basis of that complaint the latter took action, and as has already been said his bona fides in taking that action is entirely beyond question. Under Section 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a District Magistrate, (among others), may take cognisance of an offence either upon complaint or upon receipt of a police report, or upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion that an offence has been committed, and the terms of the law fully cover the action of the Deputy Commissioner in ordering the arrest of the Khan Bahadur.

Allegation (c).—We have so far dealt with the points arising out of the order of the Hon'ble Judge. There remain those which have been touched upon in questions in the House of Commons. The gist of the first of these which does not confine itself to the affairs of the Islamia College, but links these to the subsequent prosecution with the apparent insinuation that the one was the consequence of the other, is to the effect that the Chief Commissioner was anxious to forward the interests of the proposed Islamia College; that contrary to rules (and presumably the inference is with the cognisance of the Chief Commissioner), two officers approached the Khan Bahadur with menaces for a subscription, which the latter refused with the results that he was arrested, refused bail and subjected to many indignities on a false charge. It seems to us that the statement above summarises the impression of the facts, which the question is meant to convey, and we would invite Your Lordship's attention to the extremely serious charge, which it contains. Highly defamatory suggestions as to the employment of criminal powers by high officers to extort money are not such as should, in fairness, be made rashly and without due verification. But we enclose an extract from the *Tribune* newspaper of the 15th March, 1912, which is typical of others which have been published and upon the basis of which and like material the question has apparently been framed. On the other hand we annex a copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner, No. 337, dated the 2nd May, 1912, which deals fully with the allegations. It will be observed in the first place that the date of the letter asking for a subscription has been skilfully misrepresented so as to connect it with the recent prosecution. It is represented as having been written in April, 1911, while as a fact it was sent in the preceding year. The earlier date would, of course, have destroyed entirely the theory of a connection between the letter and the subsequent case. Secondly, the letter was written while Sir George Roos-Keppel was on leave, and he obviously could have had nothing to do with its despatch. Thirdly, the writers of the letter have clearly explained the circumstances surrounding the so-called "menaces," and that they had no intention of using any threat, much less doing so under official instigation. Fourthly, the Chief Commissioner has shown that while, as it was incumbent upon him to do, he exhibited such sympathy towards the project as was appropriate from the head of the Province towards an educational scheme, in which a large and influential section of the inhabitants were interested, his attitude was in no sense incorrect, and he actually warned the Committee against any misuse of official pressure. We regard the insinuation that the prosecution of the Khan Bahadur was, in any way, connected with his failure to pay money when desired to do so, as in the highest degree offensive and as absolutely without foundation.

The suggestion involved in the second question mentioned is not perhaps so clear and it overlaps with that which we have just discussed, but it, too, joins the arrest and trial of the Khan Bahadur with the publication of a Pushtoo Manual by Sir George Roos-Keppel in his earlier days, and we can only conclude that the idea which it is desired to convey is that the Chief Commissioner having shown his animus against the Khan Bahadur by alleged offensive personal references to him in the book and having subsequently allowed his name to be used in an abortive attempt to raise money by threats, was influenced by these previous incidents in compassing the arrest and disgrace of the Khan Bahadur. Here again the implication is obviously of considerable gravity and the extract from the *Tribune* newspaper, to which we have already referred doubtless points to its source. We annex a copy of an extract from a letter from the Chief Commissioner, No.317-B dated the 25th April, 1912, which gives the true facts of the case. The book was written in 1900, and published in 1911, when Sir George Roos-Keppel had recently been appointed Political Agent in the Khyber, and had never even heard of the Khan Bahadur. The alleged offensive allusions to the latter are contained in extracts from actual examination papers set between the years 1888 and 1892, inserted in the book as exercises, and Sir George Roos-Keppel had only entered the Army as a subaltern in 1886. It will be noticed that the book is full of imaginary names, and the supposition that the author of the sentences had any particular intention of insulting the Khan Bahadur is to say the least far-fetched. In any case it was a purpose, with which Sir George Roos-Keppel had obviously no connection, and the insinuation made against him is the more to be resented since a glance at the book would have shown that both in the preface and in the headings of the exercises themselves, it is stated with absolute clearness that they are reproductions of old examination papers.

PREPOSTEROUS DEDUCTIONS.

Before giving publicity to a charge of this description, we consider that it was incumbent upon the person desirous of doing so at least to examine the book, which was alleged to be offensive. Had this been done, even cursorily, the theory of animus on the part of the Chief Commissioner at once breaks down, and that of some mysterious connection between the publication and the recent prosecution becomes preposterous. With reference generally to this accusation of prejudice, which has been levelled against the Chief Commissioner and incidentally against the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar (who presumably is supposed to have acted as a mere tool of Sir George Roos-Keppel).

We would invite attention to the action of the authorities in the N. W. F. P. with reference to the place, at which the trial should be held. Had they been actuated by the motives alleged it might have been expected that they would have endeavoured to secure a local hearing of the case, but immediately after the arrest of the Khan Bahadur, Mr. Grant suggested the transfer of the case to Bombay. There it was evident that the proceedings would come before a Judge of the High Court, assisted by a jury. This proposal was promptly communicated by the Chief Commissioner to the Bombay Government, and if affords a good indication of the bona fides which has characterised the proceedings of these officers throughout the case.

As to the allegation as regard the alleged suppression of four telegrams, which the Khan Bahadur wished to send from jail, we annex copies of two letters from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs which state the facts and we invite attention to that portion of the statement of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, which deals with the incident. The telegraph authorities at Peshawar acted within their rights in referring the telegrams, which they thought to be open to objection, to the Deputy Commissioner, but they made a mistake in procedure in doing so before accepting the fee for them. The Deputy Commissioner at once ordered them to be issued, but by that time the messenger, who brought them, had left and as the messages had not been paid for, they were not sent. They were subsequently mislaid, and are not now forthcoming. The Telegraph authorities were certainly guilty of carelessness, first, in committing an error in procedure, and secondly, in losing the telegrams, but no one connected with the prosecution of the Khan Bahadur was concerned. On the contrary the son of the Khan Bahadur, the day after the incident, visited the Deputy Commissioner, and stated that he strongly disapproved of the telegrams and had withdrawn them. The Deputy Commissioner assured him that there was no objection to the despatch of any telegram, which was within the law to any authority, and so far as he was concerned, therefore, the incident may fairly be said to have closed without any prejudice to the Khan Bahadur. Neither, apart from this question in the House of Commons, has any allegation of prejudice been brought to our notice.

CONCLUSIONS.

We have now discussed in detail these aspects of the proceedings in connection with which aspersions have been cast upon our officers, and we consider these to have been unjustified.

A complaint of a very serious character was made and we repudiate entirely the suggestion that it was instigated by the police at Rawalpindi, who had no interest in or knowledge of the matter. The Bombay Government rightly impressed with the need for action, communicated the facts to the Chief Commissioner, whose personal intervention in the case was confined to bringing the facts to the notice of the Government of Bombay. The papers having been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, this officer took a view of the matter, which was justified by law, and which in view of the fact that the evidence was considered eventually to justify a commitment, cannot be characterised as unreasonable or negligent. In directing the execution of legal process against the Khan Bahadur, special precautions were taken to show every consideration to his feelings. We do not propose to discuss the merits of the actual decision ultimately arrived at in the case. The orders passed were those of a high judicial authority and with them as such we are not immediately concerned, though we have taken leave to dissent from the comments, which formed part of the order. But the reflections upon our officers to which the wording of these orders and the subsequent embroideries of the Press have given currency bear directly upon the standard of our administration and holding as we do that these imputations are entirely without justification we are of opinion that their refutation should be given the fullest publicity. The manner of doing so we leave in your Lordship's hands, but we consider publicity desirable as an act of ordinary fairness to those who have been attacked. Not the least among these is Sir George Roos-Keppel who in this connection has been assailed with charges of a most scandalous description, although the proceedings neither originated with him nor did he take any active part in them.

The opportunity has been taken, however, in connection with political intrigues entirely dissociated from this case to represent the matter in the light of a striking example of the insecurity, of life and property under the present regime in the North-Western Province, and we desire therefore to place on record our high appreciation of the administration of the Province by Sir George Roos-Keppel, and our reprobation of the cowardly and baseless attacks to which he has been exposed. The publication of the papers in England and in this country would make known in the most open manner possible our opinion as to the charges which have been brought against the servants of Government in connection with the proceedings, but in any case we consider that all those concerned are entitled to be told that Government regards their conduct as free from blame.

We have the honour, to be

My Lord Marquis, Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

(Signed) Hardinge of Penshurst.
O'M. CREAGH.
R. G. CARLYLE.
HARCOURT BUTLER.
S. A. IMAM.
W. H. CLARK.
R. H. CRADDOCK.
R. W. GILLAN.

SECRETARY OF STATE AGREES.

The Secretary of State telegraphed on August 1st :—"Your despatch, No. 6, dated 11th July, 1912, Hoti Mardan.

"I agree with your conclusions, and papers will be presented to Parliament."

SPORTING NEWS

POONA BIG MEETING.

Exciting Incidents on Opening Day.

HORSE DROPS DEAD.

The opening day of the Poona Races, on Saturday, produced not only good racing, but a fine attendance to witness it. The climatic conditions were all that could be desired. Wraps and light overcoats, hitherto so conspicuous, being no longer in evidence. The sun shining, with all its power, caused topis to be worn generally by the male sex. To say that the stands, course, and grounds looked at their best is to reiterate an almost superfluous expression as by no chance could the executive of the W. I. T. C. do otherwise than present a perfect picture to those who attend the Poona racecourse. Situations elevation and climate all assist in making the Turf Club property possibly the most picturesque in India. The attendance was a large one and the stands before the commencement of any of the even races presented a crowded appearance.

Racing was of a high grade, and, barring two unfortunate incidents, passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to the powers that be. The passing of Elser—a good servant to the public—was melodramatic to a degree. Running a good horse in the Trial Plate (chief event of the afternoon), Elser had pulled up and was cantering towards the weighing enclosure when without the slightest warning, and in full view of the crowds leaving the stands, fell on his head, unshipping his rider, Ruiz, and after a few spasmodic struggles decided to leave this sphere for that to which horses have an undoubted entrie. It is a bad loss to Mr, Oomer and to the many, who have backed the horse last season at Bombay races His demise will revive memories not easily forgotten. A Hoyt's fall in the Yerrowdes Plate was to say the least dramatic, and he had a full house to witness his unfortunate piece of equestrianism. From the writer's position, Hoyt seemed to be right in the way of the following horses and a big sigh of relief went up when Hoyt gathered himself up and hooked round, proving to the public that he is not only fit, but is entitled to draw a runner in the Leger Sweep. Hoyt, is much too good a flat race jockey to take risks over the sticks—he should sticks to his muttons.

The totalizators came in for plenty of custom, and it now certainly looks as if even the Indian public—the most sceptatic, possible—are beginning to understand that machine-made odds which are really more beneficial than those allowed by (more or less) philanthropic bookmakers, whose philanthropy is really embodied in self. One point is certainly open to criticism however; that is the opening of a separate room for Owners and Trainers, in which they may make their investments without cognizance by the ten to fifty rupee wallahs. It may, and no doubt will, produce larger returns, at the same time it is a loophole and certainly a sign of weakness on the part of the executive. One piece of news, which may or may not be authentic, was current on Saturday, and which for the good of the Indian racing public should be made clear; this was that the W. I. T. C. intend to abolish the "Black List." The sooner this is made "a posse ad esse" the better, and in future let punters and layers fight their battles alone. The assistance of a kindly but obviously, mis-directed executive is entirely unnecessary. English racegoers be they either punters or layers are as prepared to those in India "sans peur et sans reproche," and they have no official "Black list."

Mr. Lion's Pendil annexed the first race of the day and his easy win from horses like Zoolphakar, Majesty and Chechan clearly proves that he was unfortunate to lose at the preceding meeting. Mamlsey—unlucky horse—could only make a dead heat with Metal Boy. It was a good race, and only the most resolute riding of J. Ruiz deprived Malmsey of full spoils. At first the owners decided to run off, but wiser counsels prevailed and both retire with a win to their credit. Parkhill certainly won the hurdle race, but it was the jokey, not the horse, and a feather must adorn Hayhoe's cap for his knowledge of jumping. The careful manner in which he steadied his mount after the last hurdle before making a bid for his ultimate victory was quite up to top-hole form. Vavasor in the hands of H. Kuhn accounted for the Trial Plate, a win much to the delight of the public as whenever Sir A. Apcar's colours are seen in the van one can be sure the small punter is on the right side Vavasor after his easy win must assuredly be favourite for the Viceroy's Cup. Mr. Ali bin Talib took the two following races. Both Tajilmulook and Gowahajmer giving A. Ferguson armobair rides ; and Mr. Lion's Assaud in winning the last race gave the first hot favourite a winning bracket and Brown his first winning ride. Results:—

THE LILLIPUT'S PLATE.—Rs. 1,500, to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab Ponies, 13st. 3lbs. and under W. I. Penalties and Allowances.—Distance Half mile.

Mr. Lion's, Pendil 8st. 10lbs. .....A. Kuhn. 1
Mr. Lion's, Polish, 8st. 4lbs. .....Ruiz. 2
Mr. A. S. Oomer's, Rajput, 9st. .....I. Ruiz. 3
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's, Zoolphakar, 9st. 3lbs. (A. Ferguson.) 4

Also Ran :—Majesty 9st. 3lbs. (Brown); Chechan (Fifth); Bay Middleton 8st. 10lbs. (A. Hoyt); Creditor 8st. 7lbs. (W. Southall); A. Sharar 8st. 4lbs (P. H. Kuhn.)

The Race :—From the start Pendil and Rajput led from Zoolphokar with Polish close up, Sharar being tailed of. Rounding the bend. Polish displaced Zoolphokar and drew near to the leaders. At the distance Pendil drew clear away and running full of life won somewhat easily by one length and ½ half from Polish, who beat Rajput by one length.

Time :—52 4-5 seconds.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.)

Totalizator Returns :—Win Rs. 40 1-2, places Rs. 18, Rs. 41 1-2, Rs. 26 1-2.

THE CRITERION, Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400, to the second Rs. 200, to the third. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000, or ever since 31st March 1910, W. A.& C. reduced 14lbs. Penalties and Allowances.—Distance six furlongs :—

H. H. Kour Saheb of Malmsey, 8st. 12lbs.....C. L. Pratt. } Dead
H. H. The Jam Saheb's Metal Boy, 8st. 9lbs.....I. Ruiz. } Heat.
Mr. R. R. S's Lithosian, 8st. 3lbs.....P. Brown. 3
Capt. Fell and Mr. Wilson's Pretty Good Sort, 8st. 8lbs. .....W. Southall. 4

Also Ran :—Macann 8st. 9lbs. (I. K. McGlone); Sporran 8st. 5lbs. (Native); and Lord Merv 8st. 5lbs. (A. Ferguson.)

The Race :—Lithosian made play from Metal Boy and Lord Merv with Sperran a long way in the rear. Malmsey and Macann drew up at the three furlongs post the first named assuming the lead at the turn where Lord Merv and Macann seemed to be beaten Entering the straight Malmsey drew away clear only to be followed by Metal Boy who came with a great rush and just managed to make a dead-heat on the post after a fine finish, Lithosian three lengths away being placed third.

Time.—1 min. 14 4-5 secs.

(Malmsey trained by (R. Bence) Metal Boy trained by (C. B. Mahomed.)

Totalizator Returns :—Malmsey Rs. 20, Metal Boy Rs. 156. Places, Malsmey Rs. 18, Metal Boy Rs. 63 1-2.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the Winner Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A Hurdle Race for Horses W. A. and C. (1 3-4 mile scale) raised 10lbs. Penalties and Allowances.—Distance R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

H. H. Colonel Abiadulla Parkhill 10st. 11lbs. W. Hayhoe 1
Sir A. A. Apcar's Five Crown 11st. 10lbs. L. C. Hoyt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Mary B. 9st. 6lbs. Native 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's Monobel 9st. 6lbs..F. Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Bachelor's Knot 9st. 13lbs. (A. Hoyt) Bambino 9st. 6lbs. (Native) and North 9st. (Capt. McCudden.

The Race :—The start was delayed owing to Mary B.as usual refusing to line up at the gate after some trouble the topis lifted to what seemed a level start the field racing to the first hurdle in a lump where Hoyt on Batchelor's Knot came down. Passing the second enclosure Parkhill took the lead followed by Five Crown and Mary B. and in this order they ran until reaching the six furlong post when Five Crown came up level with Parkhill. At the sixth hurdle Parkhill again took the lead with Five Crown going very easily and well, the race being undoubtedly between the pair. They jumped the last hurdle together Five Crown leading slightly for a moment. Hayhoe steadying his horse well aced up and in a well ridden finish passed the post a head in front of the favourite Mary B being an indifferent third.

Time.—3 mins. 1 sec.

(Winner trained by R. Bence)

Totalizator Returns :—Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 18.Rs. 13 1-2

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, and Rs. 750 to the third. For Horses W. A. and C. Penalty Winner of the Trial Plate Calcutta 1911 4lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March 1910 race value. Rs. 7,000 or over 7lbs. Rs. 5,000 or over 12lbs. Rs. 4,000 or over 14lbs. Rs. 3,000 or over 16lbs Rs. 2,000 or over 18lbs. Rs. 1,500 or over 21lbs.—(not accumulative) Distance one mile.

Sir A. A. Apcar's Vavasor, 7st. 10lbs...P.H. Kuhn 1
Mr. M. Goculdas' Soultline, 8st. 5lbs...J. Robinson 2
Mr. R. Craig McKerrow's Veto, 9st. 4lbs.....Firth 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's Lumination, 8st. 5lbs...Brown 4

Also Ran :—Aborigine, 9st. 3lbs (A. Kuhn); Mayfowl, 9st. 3lbs. (L. C. Hoyt); Elsex, 8st. 5lbs. (J. Ruiz); Black Buck, 8st. 11b. (E. Ames); Gunboat, 7st. 13lbs. (C. L. Pratt); Kurnell, 7st. 9lbs; (W. Southall); Valerius, 7st. 9lbs. (A Ferguson); and Franconi, 7st. 5lbs. (A. Hoyt).

The Race :—From an excellent start Lumination drew out and raced to the front followed by Aborigine and Soultline. Vavasor nicely placed lying about sixth rounding the turn. Lumination who had made the pace very fast was done with and she dropped back letting up Soultline and Victo, the latter going very well. Well into the straight Vavasor who had been going easily shot past Soultline on the rails and won a pretty race, very easily by two lengths ; one length between second and third, Lumination being a head away fourth.

Time :—1 min. 43 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by J. Watson.)

Totalisator Returns :—Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 18 1-2. Rs. 57, Rs. 22 1-2.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE—Rs. 3,000 to the winner Rs. 750 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third—W. A. (1 3-4 mile scale). For Arabs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs. 13-3 and under 7lbs. (not accumulative). Distance R. C. and Distance.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook 9st. 3lbs. A. Ferguson 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and A. Nanjee's Thaboor 9st. 3lbs. .....A Hoyt 2
Mr. G. K.'s Valeus 8st. 13lbs.....A. Kuhn 3

Only three started.

The Race.—From the start they ran in above order Thaboor fighting hard for his head for the first mile. At the bend Tajilmulook finding no opposition drew further away and won easily and with something to spare by half a length. Valeus six lengths away third.

Time—3mins. 23 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Totalizator Return.—Win Rs. 16 1-2.

THE DEALERS NEW PLATE—Rs. 3,000 to the winner Rs. 750 to the second and Rs. 350 to the third. For Arabs imported-direct from the country of.sailing since 1st July 1911; W. A. reduced 5lbs Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 11lbs. The Winner of the Second Dealers Bombay Races 1912 4lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Gowahajmer 8st. 11lbs. A. Ferguson. 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Lord Durham 8st. 13lbs. I. Ruiz 2
Mr. Abdoola Tamimi's France 8st. 13lbs. L. C. Hoyt 3
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Thulfha 8st. 4lbs. P. H. Kuhn 4

Also Ran :—Berar 8st. 13lbs. (A. Kuhn); Zuheir 8st. 7lbs. (Brown); Tanasib 8st. 4lbs. (J. Robinson); Moosahar 8st. 4lbs. (W. Southall); Wireless 8st. 4lbs. (Firth); Good Success 8st. 2lbs. (A. Hoyt); Allayers are as prepared to those in India "sans peur et sans reproche," and they have no official "Black list."

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The Race :—Sincerity gave her field the slip, and leading all through was about winning, when Mighty Atom snatched the race from her, after a great race by a short head. A neck between second and third.

Time :—1 min. 6 1-5 secs.

SECOND AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP, 1 mile and 2 1-2 furlongs, over six flights :—

Capt. Wood's Winna, 12st. 2lbs.....Capt. Robertson. 1
Major Koe's Late Night, 11st. 9lbs. ...Mr. McCall. 2
Mr. Ballantyne's Spicy Breezes, 9st. 5lbs.Mr. Platt. 3

Also Ran :—Water Lily, 10st. 8lbs. ; Hobson's Choice, 9st. 6lbs ; Megrisa, 9st. 8lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4, against, Late Night ; twos, Winna ; fours, Spicy Breezes, longer prices the rest.

The Race :—Spicy Breezes led over the first two flights, then Late Night went to the front. Winna was kept a long way behind, second from last. The last named did not seem to gain on the leaders till after the penultimate hurdle. Still there was a great gap left. Captain Robertson however rode a great race on her and just beat Late Night on the post by a neck; a head between second and third.

Time :—2 mins. 39 2-5 secs.

GIANT PONY HANDICAP.—6 furlongs :—

Mr. Scott's Pat C. 7st. 5lbs.....Moosamuddin 1
Messrs. Valentyne and Vernon's May Kenley, 10st. 11b .....Davis 2
Messrs. Valentyne and Vernon's Lady Ratcliffe, 7st. 7lbs.....Butters 3

Also Ran :—Moira, 9st. 1ib ; Gatling Gun, 9st. 11lbs; Glenora, 8st. 8lbs.

The Race :—The moment the gate went up, May Kenley jumped forward and soon created a gap between herself and her field. She was all but winning, when Pat C snatched the race from her by a head one length between second and third.

Time :—1 min. 18 4-5 secs.

EKBALPORE PLATE.—Seven furlongs :—

Mr. Burjorjee's Herald, 9st. 8lbs.....Mencilage 1
Messrs. Valentyne and Vernon's Pressy, 7lbs. 5lbs.....Davis } Dead
Mr. Dass' Isabela, 7st. 4lbs.....Hardy } Heat 2
Mr. Dee's Pyers Mostyn, 7st. 2lbs..... 3

Also Ran :—Hant Park, 9st. 12lbs; Santoinette, 9st. 7lbs; Vassail. 9st. 3lbs; Miss Clare, 8st. 5lbs; Tana, 8st. 2lbs; Light Metal, 7st. 8lbs.

Betting :—5 to 2 against Tana, 6 to 1 Light Metal and Isabela, 4 to 1 Wassail, longer prices the rest.

The Race :—Pyer's Mostyn took up the lead followed by Pressy, the rest were in a bunch close up with Herald at the tail. The latter, however, went hand over first, and won easily by a neck. Isabala secured second place with Pressy.

Time :—1 min. 31 1-5 secs.

BEHALA HANDICAP, 6 furlongs :—

Messrs Valentyne and Vernon's Second to None, 9st. 10lbs. .....Davis. 1
Mr. Oakley's Yum Yum, 9st. 13lbs.....Lansdown. 2
Mr. Norton's Spook, 9st. 8lbs. .....Hardy. 3

Also Ran :—Jack Sheppard, 9st. 6lbs.; First Call, 9st. 2lbs.; Gus 9st.

Betting :—5 to 4, against Second to None, 3 to 1, Spook and Jack Sheppard, 5 to 1, Yum Yum, longer prices the rest.

The Race :—Second to None led from start to finish, and proved himself second to none in the race, winning easily by 3-4 lengths, 3-4 lengths between second and third.

Time :—1 min 18 sec.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

Prospects of this Year's Meeting.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Sept. 7.

This annual golf meeting commences here on Monday next and judging by the numbers of new faces that are to be seen about the Club house there is every probability of it being, as in former years, a most successful week. The Club house is full up and there are a number of other visitors staying at various bungalows in the station besides the ordinary residents. The Nasik golf course is never an easy course to play over, but it is always interesting as not only are there a number of well placed bankers, but it possesses the additional advantage of some natural obstacles which greatly help to make it interesting. For the greater part of the year "browns" are in use, but during the rains greens are prepared and kept up and the committee, with a view to their being got into the best possible condition for the week have been haiving them watered every night for some time past. The course itself has suffered slightly from the want of rain and consequently it is hard and the lies through the green are not always all that a golfer desires, but when it is considered how difficult it must be to keep such a long course in order, the result can only be looked upon as very satisfactory. Judging from the list of competitions down for decision, during the week, golfers at all stages of the game have been catered for and some interesting golf will no doubt be witnessed.

THE COMPETITIONS.

A very interesting series of competitions have been arranged for the week. On Monday morning there is a handicap competition by medal play for a prize presented by members of the P. W. D., while in the afternoon toe first round of the handicap foursomes will be played off. The ladies have a competition by medal play over 18 holes, nine holes in the morning and nine holes on the afternoon. On Tuesday moraing the Nasik and Bombay Cups are played for by medal play. The former is open to Bombay members while the latter is open to mofussil members only. In the afternoon the second round of the foursomes will take place. On this day the ladies play for the Bombay bangle which, as far as they are concerned, is the most important fixture of the week. Wednesday morning the first rounds are played off for the Royal West of India Golf Club Challenge Shield and gold medal and also for the Captain's Cup, the former competition being the principal event of the week. In the afternoon the general meeting will take place after which another round in the foursomes will be played, while for the ladies there is a "Bogey" competition under handicap, nine holes in the morning and nine in the afternoon. Thursday morning is devoted to playing off further rounds for the Challenge Shield and Captains Cup. The afternoon will see foursomes competitions for both ladies and gentlemen. The finals of the Challenge Shield and Captain's Cup and Foursome are down for decision on Friday of morning while the allied pairs by medal play under handicap will take place in the afternoon. On the last day of the week the President's Cup (scratch) will be played for, a handicap prize presented by R. Aitken being competed for at the same time, and ladies having an easy morning with a putting competition. The clubs silver medal will be presented for the best scratch score returned in any one competition on Monday, Tuesday or Saturday mornings. Saturday afternoon is set a side for the distribution of prizes while a concert has been arranged for the evening.

LIKELY COMPETITORS.

Among those who are likely to compete in the various competitions are R. Aitken, the Captain of the Royal Bombay Golf Club, Capt Adair, a golfer, also from Bombay, who may be expected to come in a winner sometime during the week. J. R. Abercrombie. E. Montgomerie, A Gittins, W. C. Symes, Marshall Reid, E. E. Coombs, H. F. Busch, R. J. Abbott, E. G. Turner, E. K. Jackson and R. Kidd R. C. Lowndes, R. P. Scott, are also up from Bombay among local golfers there is Major Nicholls, a winner of prizes in former years, D. Gilbert, S. Mould, R. A. FitzHerbert, J. D. Garrett, D. Mc. K. Hartigan, Charlton Harrison, W. H. Luck, Major Paine, Lynch, Blosse and the Rev. J. Cameron, C. E. Palmer, F. W. Allison, while Capt. Monteath comes from Poona, and D. W. Kennedy from Manmar, the two latter being golfers above the average. The ladies include Mrs. Barder, Mrs. Montgomerie, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Luck, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Wodgson, Miss Heaton, Miss Landon, Miss Underhill, Miss Fredoux, Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Mould, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Turner.

At present the weather is delightful, but a good shower of rain between now and Monday morning would do much to improve the hard state of the links.

On Saturday afternoon the monthly bronze medal was played for the conditions being by medal play under handicap. None of the scratch players did much good, the winner being Fitzherbert, who returned a nett score of 83, Mould was second with 86. Fitzherbert, who has a handicap of 13, was out in 53 and home in 47, and thus had a gross score first five holes ; but steadied down after that. Mould was playing steadily, but spoilt his card by an eight at the short hole, and a nine at Port Arthur.

Results :—

	grs.	hcp.	nett.
Fitzherbert	100	17	83
Mould	102	16	86
Paine	95	8	87
Harrison	102	13	91
Cameron	105	13	92
Gittins	93	0	93
Gilbert	108	14	94
Scott	103	9	94
Busch	100	5	95

The ladies played a competition by medal play over the ladies course, and this was won by Mrs. Godfrey, who was round in boggy's score of 43. Mrs. Montgomery was second with 45.

Results :—

	grs.	hcp.	nett.
Mrs. Godfrey	43	0	43
Mrs. Montgomery ...	45	0	45
Miss Fredaux ...

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

M. POINCARE'S RETURN.

Position in Turkey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Aug. 24.

M. Poincare, the French Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, who arrived at Dunkirk on board the cruiser Conde on Wednesday evening, landed next morning, and was subsequently entertained at a Municipal banquet in the town hall. Replying to the toast of his health, M. Poincare, after an enthusiastic eulogy of the officers and crew of the Conde, with whom he said he had visited their friends in Russia without leaving French soil, declared that he was deeply touched by the welcome he had received in Russia, which was intended for the friendly and allied nation, as an expression of those sympathies which he, as its official representative, was charged to convey to France. Continuing, the Premier said, "The feelings which we never fail to entertain for our allies find a faithful echo with them. The friendship of the two countries is unchangeable. The passage of time, far from cooling that frienship, gives it fresh vigour. Russia and France are equally interested in the solidarity of the alliance, which daily enables them to unite in diplomatic action and to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, while carefully following the development of events and protecting themselves by common agreement against the chances of the future. This union is completed and broadened by our cordial understanding with Great Britain. No one assuredly can see a provocative or aggressive purpose in this pacific grouping of three friendly Powers. It is by a policy of wisdom, sang-froid, and dignity that the Republic has been able to maintain France's position in the world. It is only our moral and material strength which can give value to our friendship and help us to maintain our position in the face of competition. Let us therefore perseveringly strive to preserve and increase the vital energies of our country. I do not refer only to military and naval power, but especially to the collective conscience of the nation and the unity of national sentiment which make the greatness, glory, and immortality of a people." M. Poincare's speech was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered, and was followed by prolonged cries of "Vive Poincare!"

OPEN LETTER TO M. POINCARE.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes an open letter to M. Poincare from Colonel Arthur Boucher, who is recognised as one of the best authorities on military affairs, having been aid-de-camp to General De Miribel. Colonel Boucher says:—"Now that you have returned, all who are interested in national defence will ask this question: What have you really brought back? We have heard a Naval Convention spoken of. It would seem that this was the natural consequence of the alliance, but it only relates to the future. For the present have you obtained helpful results in some measure in case of conflict with Germany? Let us glance rapidly over the past. It is known to-day that the military convention of 1892 between France and Russia is due to General De Boisdeffre. Thanks to his influence over Alexander III. he was able to render service to his country in obtaining the following series of military measures in Lithuania and Poland:—One division of cavalry was installed at Wloclawsk near Thorn, two army corps, composed of two divisions of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, were posted in rear, and, in fact, all the corps stationed on the Niemen, Narew, and Vistula were effectively reinforced, and one sign was sufficient to make these elements cross the frontier. To prevent this invasion Germany was obliged to maintain five or six active corps on her eastern frontier. This was an advantage to us, giving us the possibility of fighting equally and even with superiority. These measures were more important for us than the military convention itself. Before your departure the situation was as follows:—Russia could not have completed her mobilisation before the twentieth day, and could not have advanced on Berlin before the thirtieth. We should have had to wait one month to receive effective help from our ally, and Germany would have had all the time she needed to concentrate her opposing forces. Finally we should have had to resist from the tenth to the fifteenth day the whole of the twenty-five active German corps. Have you been able to modify this situation? Think of the responsibility that you would run if you were to leave the country under an illusion? One word would suffice to assure us as to the future. Fear not, say the truth, even though it would teach us that we must count only on ourselves in future."

BAVARIAN SOCIALISTS.

A striking debate on military affairs took place in the Bavarian Diet at Munich on Wednesday, the keynote being the declaration by a Liberal member of the Assembly that Germany cannot disarm, as it would mean the end of her colossal economic progress. All ideas of half heartedness in Bavaria in the matter of German Imperial military policy, as well as any doubt of the intention, of the South German States in the case of war were entirely removed by the views of opinion from leading members of the Socialist Party who showed themselves united on the question under discussion. "There is some talk of war," said Dr. Casselmann, a Liberal, "that might be dissensions between Germany north and south of the river Main, and that Bavaria would follow the Imperial lead only when pressure was applied. These fairy tales must be completely discredited. We mean to give the Empire the military force she needs." Herr von Vollmar, Socialist rather warmly reproved those who doubted Socialist loyalty. "We wish to maintain peace," he said, "but if that impossible then we shall throw all other considerations aside to serve the Fatherland, and we shall not be the worst helpers thus engaged." There was a significant incident later in the debate when a member of the Centre accepted the Socialist declarations, adding that he quite understood Socialist resistance to the Budget as being a mere party demonstration. The statements are widely reproduced here, and have caused considerable satisfaction, although it is many years since there has been any real doubt as to the part Bavaria would play in the time of Imperial crisis. The remarks of Baron Kress von Kressenstein, the Bavarian Minister for War, on the impracticability and the weakening effect of the proposals tentatively advanced to reduce the term of military service to one year for the infantry and to two years for the cavalry have also greatly pleased the military world here.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

A Fez telegram of Monday's date states that the column of French troops under Colonel Pein encamped at El Aiun was attacked on Saturday morning by detachments of Fecatala from the north. The French column struck camp and feigned retreat, thereby drawing the enemy on to a position favourable to the use of artillery. A vigorous offensive movement was then carried out, resulting in the repulse of the natives to a point beyond Mulai Buchta with considerable loss. The French had one Senegalese killed and two wounded. The column was reinforced by three companies of troops and munitions. The March will be resumed northward along the course of the river Werra. The situation to the south of Fez is still unsettled. The Rouillist column has dispersed a gathering of natives directed against Bahlil, near Sefru, and has proceeded to that point, thus thwarting the plans of the Berbers. Afterwards this column will march on El Hajab, where hostile disturbances among the Beni M'Guil have broken out. The son of Taiami, who is commanding the warriors of this tribe, has reinforced one of the enemy's harkas. Three companies of reinforcement have been sent to El Hajab from Mepuinez. The cruiser Julien de la Graviere left Toulon this morning for Morocco to reinforce the French naval division there. According to the "Gil Blas" the Franco-Spanish treaty regarding Morocco will probably be initialled at SanSebastian on the 29th or 31st inst.—

TURKEY'S SERIOUS POSITION.

The Turco-Montenegrin dispute arising out of frontier conflicts is assuming an aspect which bodes ill for the future. As a telegram from Constantinople shows, the Porte in informing its Ambassadors abroad of the frontier fighting at Berana significantly adds that it accepts no responsibility for the consequences of Montenegrin "aggressions." It is hardly conceivable that Turkey should desire to add to her other embarrassments a war with Montenegro, but it is evident that the Ottoman Government has the possibility of such an event in mind. Negotiations for a cessation of hostilities between Turkey and Italy are being carried on in Paris. According to one report peace may be expected in October, or, at latest, in November.

In informing the Ottoman representatives at the capitals of the Powers of the Berana incident, the Porte states that it will not accept responsibility for the consequences of Montenegrin aggressions. A strong Turkish force is being concentrated at Berana.

The Porte has invited Montenegro to withdraw her troops from Berana, and the Powers have made representations at Cetinje in the same sense. Further fighting has taken place at Berana between the Montenegrins and advanced detachments of the Turkish reinforcements, which succeeded in driving out the Montenegrins.

The solution of the Albanian difficulty relieves the situation considerably, although the failure, thus far, to fill up the Ministry of the Interior and the appointment of a military officer as Minister of Public Wards are viewed unfavourably, and are regarded as indicating further Ministerial changes.

The latest resignation is that of Hussein Hilmi Pasha, the Minister of Justice. It is rumoured that Damad Sherif Pasha will replace him, and Zia Pasha will return to the Ministry of the Interior. There seems no longer any doubt that the retirement of Hilmi Pasha is due to differences with the leading members of the Cabinet in reference to the selection of provincial governors, the question which led to the resignation of Zia Pasha and Damad Sherif Pasha.

TURKISH BLOCKHOUSES BESIEGED.

The Montenegrins have burned several blockhouses on the frontier and are besieging others. The military have stopped at Kiuprili 30 armed Albanians who were attempting to proceed to Solonika. Last night a bomb exploded and slightly damaged the Uskub railway tract at kilometre 126. Troops from Ipek have relieved Berana, which was besieged by the Montengrins and Malissoris. Fighting on the frontier continues. The Albanians at Uskub, under strong military pressure, are dispersing to their homes. Troublesome as the Albanians are there can be little doubt that the Bulgarians, both in and outside Macedonia, are at this moment causing still greater anxiety to the Turkish Government. The Mussulman population of Kochana are reported to be greatly excited by the fear of Bulgarian reprisals, and are begging the authorities to take measures for the defence of their lives and property. Bulgarian bands are numerous and active, especially in the districts of Ishtib and Kochana, where their movements are directed by the Voivodes Todor Lazaroff and Vassil Naumoff, who are continually coming and going across the frontier.

GERMAN REBUKE TO MONTENEGRO.

A Berlin telegram to the Kolnische Zeitung, discussing the friction between Turkey and Montenegro, attributes the blame to Montenegro and says:—A Turkish declaration of war on Montenegro would afford Turkey a means of escape from the difficult internal situation, and in spite of the serious considerations involved it is not outside the bounds of possibility that Turkey will have recourse to such a step. The Great Powers, none of whom has any interest in reviving the so-called Eastern Question, must speak much more emphatically to Montenegro than they have hitherto done, as Montenegro cannot be permitted to stir up trouble on her own account."—

EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM ODESSA.

The Odessa Bourse Committee, a corporation which is by no means Judeophil in sentiment, has petitioned the Minister of the Interior to stop the expulsions of Jews from the villages in this government of Kherson. The petitioners point out the grievous hardships inflicted upon the expelled Jewish families, against whom the communal authorities prefer no complaint of any kind. They are admitedly law abiding, sober, industrious, and thrifty. The majority of them are small land-holders and petty traders, and the very brief terms of grace accorded by the expulsory rescripts compel them to dispose of their holdings and liquidate their business affairs at ruinous losses. It is altogether unlikely that the Bourse Committee's petition or those from other corporate bodies will have the desired effect of staying the expulsions. The Minister of the Interior's policy of ridding the "Pale" villages of their Jewish elements is controlled by the Premier, M. Kokovtseff, and the latter is simply putting into active operation an anti-Semitic procedure designed by his predecessor, the late M. Stolypin. The later development of M. Stolypin's policy of the Russification of Russian trade and commerce will very gravely affect the Jewish merchants, bankers, grain exporters, and other traders in southern Russia, that is, if M. Kokovtseff be really determined to put into force the anti-Semitic campaign elaborated by his predecessor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1912.

198. Duties.—Orderly Officer for week ending 16th September, 1912:—

2nd Lieut. P. H. Retallack.

Orderly Sergeant for week ending 16th September, 1912:—

No 1 Company Sergeant A Spilling.
No 2 Company Sergeant J Clarke.

192. Parades.—No. 1 and 2 Co. Parades will be held as under on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the New Headquarters at 9-30 p.m.

No 1 Company, Wednesday, September 11th. No 2 Company, Thursday, September 12th. All this season's recruits must attend these parades.

196. Clothing.—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at the new Headquarters for White Uniform.

All Helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Headquarters with owner's name plainly marked.

197. Lectures.—The 9th Lecture (Explosives) will be delivered by Major W H W Hope, Royal Garrison Artillery, to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room, near Brigade Office, on Monday, 9th Sept. 1912, commencing at 6 p.m.

Mufti may be worn.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

Notice.

Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September, with the entrance fee of Rs. 4-0-0

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. B. A. for 1912-13, can be seen at Headquarters.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1912.

499. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana, to-day, Monday, the 9th inst., instead of Wednesday, the 11th, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

11.—All Recruits of "F" Company will parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 p.m., until further orders.

Dress.—Mufti.

5-0. Lecture.—Attention is drawn to this Office Circular, dated 29th July, 1912. The next lecture will be held in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture room, at 6 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 9th instant.

Dress—Mufti.

501.—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "I" Company:—

No. 6715 Cadet W Hildreth, to be Lance Corporal.

502. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on the 11th and 12th September, 1912 on account of general holidays sanctioned by Government.

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley—500 prize aggregating Rs. 5,110, and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fee Rs. 4 to Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Criminal Sessions.

SEQUEL TO COTTON FRAUDS CASE.

Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the notice, which was issued to the Mercantile Bank, in connection with the cotton bales, which had been put in as exhibits in the case, in which Jiwraj Anandj was convicted of cheating at the instance of Dadiba Billimoria and others.

Mr. L. Robertson appeared for the Mercantile Bank, and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Velinkar appeared for the complainants.

The Court observed that it would not be proper to deal with property which formed the subject matter of civil rights between the parties, and that it was not the duty of a criminal court to go into this question. All that the court could do was to make an order for the return of the bales to the party, from whom the bales had been received into the court.

Mr. Robertson said that it was not the intention of the Bank to take an attitude of obstruction. The Bank wanted the court to order the return of the bales, which they had exhibited in the court, according to the court's order.

Mr. Jinnah said that it had been admitted in court that the Bank had sold the bales. All that he now wanted was the return of the sale proceeds to the respective owners.

Mr. Velinker pointed out that one of the accused having been convicted of cheating in respect of all these bales, it could not now be urged that the Bank were the pledgees of the bales. He said that the Bank should deposit the sale proceeds with the Clerk of the Crown and establish its title to the same. And on its failing to establish its title, the money should be distributed amongst the rightful owners of the bales. The burden of establishing its claim was on the Bank and not on the complainants.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of the application, said that the subject-matter of the dispute was a question for the civil courts to decide, and ordered the bales to be returned to the custody of the Bank, from whose custody they had been exhibited in court.

"PICK-POCKETS."

His lordship then had before him Balu Hari, an old offender, who was charged with picking the pocket of one Atmaram Madhu on the 3rd of May, 1912, at Carnac Road.

Mr. E. S. Chatfield appeared for the Crown.

His lordship was assisted by a common jury.

The facts of the case were, that the complainant, a native of Ratnagiri, was on his way to the Bunder, to proceed to his native country by steamer, when the accused picked his pocket. There were eight convictions against him.

He was sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment.

Noor Mahomed Ismail, another pick-pocket, with several previous convictions against him, was next placed before his lordship and a common jury.

He was charged with picking the pocket of one Thomas Noronha, of Rs. 4-14-0, which he was returning home from a theatre.

Mr. Suriakant Ramdas prosecuted.

The court sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

The last case on the Sessions list was the case of Sonu Luxman.

His lordship was assisted by a common jury, and Mr. S. D. Bhadwar prosecuted.

The accused was charged with stealing an umbrella, worth Rs. 1-3-0, belonging to one Vithal Pandurang, on 10th July.

The accused whose age was put down as 40, had already spent 23 years of his life in jail, and had fourteen previous convictions against him.

The court sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions then dissolved.

DISPUTE ABOUT VATAN LAND.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal filed by Gudanbhai Walad Fakira, in a suit in which he sought to recover Rs. 608-4-0 from Mrs. K. Stothert.

Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellant, and Mr. T. R. Desai, for the respondent.

The plaintiff alleged that Mrs. Stothert had sold him a piece of land situated at Lonavla by a sale deed, dated 9th January, 1904. The land being "Maharki Vatan" land, the same was not transferable without the sanction of the Collector. The Collector renamed the land in 1907. The plaintiff was not aware that there was any defect in Mrs. Stothert's title, and she sold the same for Rs. 400, without informing the plaintiff of the defect.

Mrs. Stothert uged that the plaintiff was not entitled to claim damages, as he was aware of the defect in her titles, and that she only sold such interest as she had in the land, and nothing more. It was urged that the plaintiff ought to have exercised prudence and common sense and that the principle of "Caveat Emptor" applied to the case. The defendant relied on the statement made in the sale deed, which was to the effect that she conveyed such rights and interest as had accrued to her under the sale deed of one Mulji, and that she had expressly refused to bind herself with any warranty or assurance of title.

The Subordinate Judge of Lonavla, who tried the suit, observed that the old common law threw all the responsibility on the purchaser, in respect of title. The rule "Caveat Emptor" regulated the liability as between the purchaser and vendor. But the Indian Legislature gave up that rule and substituted one whereby the vendor is presumed in law to imply by this contract that the interest he professed to sell subsists, and that he has power to transfer it. However, this legal liability of the vendor, which the law presumed in fairness and equity to the purchaser, was liable to be modified by express agreement between the parties, and the clause in the sale deed on which the defendant relied amounted to an express denial of any undertaking in respect of title to the land she sold. The land which was dealt with between the parties must have been known to both the parties to be "Maharki Vatan," and the plaintiff purchased from the defendant such interest as she had in it under her sale deed from Mulji. The lower court accordingly rejected the suit with costs.

Mr. Roper, the District Judge of Poona, dismissed an appeal filed against the above order, and the parties came to the High Court in second appeal.

Before their lordships Mr. Patkar relied on the case of Motivahbo versus Vinaik Veerchand, reported in Indian Law Reports XII, Bombay series page 1, and the case of Great Western Railway versus Fischer reported in one Chancery Division, 1905, page 315, as being cases where the courts had decided against a vendor, who sold under stipulations against common right.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in disposing of this second appeal, observed that it appeared to the court that the cases cited by Mr. Patkar had no bearing on the present facts. What the plaintiff bought was not the land, but such right in the land as had accrued to Mrs. Stothert from Mulji.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

ABKARI ACT PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Deputy-Inspector Home charged Mithabhai Jiwraj, a retail provision shop-keeper at Parel, with selling a bottle of methylated spirit without a license.

Mr. K. R. Dubash, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that on receiving certain information, Excise-Inspector Kooverji E. Kothawalla sent his sub-inspector with a marked coin to purchase a bottle of methylated spirit on Friday noon. The accused sold one to the sub-inspector for seven annas. He was then arrested, and on his shop being searched three more bottles of spirit were found.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was ignorant of the law that a license was required.

His Worship believed the accused's statement, and fined him Rs. 5.

PARSI STUDENT'S SAVINGS.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on Saturday, Sub-Inspector Doran charged Hassan Ghhagan, (14), a Mahomedan lad, with the theft of currency notes of Rs. 275 as a servant, and Mashubi, his sister-in-law, with concealing stolen property.

The evidence showed that the complainant Mancherji Firojshaw Camp, a student, kept the notes, which were his savings from his pocket money, in the billiard-room of his bungalow at Peddar Road on Thursday last. He missed the notes on Friday and, on suspicion, searched the first accused, when a ten-rupee note and six rupees in cash were found on him. He then made a statement, in consequence of which the second accused produced a bundle containing the remaining notes from beneath the fireplace in the kitchen.

Both the accused plended guilty.

His worship ordered the first accused, who was a juvenile offender, to receive ten stripes; the second accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB CASE.

Before Mr. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Victor Gabriel Fonseca, messman at the Government Telegraph quarters, and Heredia, his assistant, were charged with selling liquor at the Recreation Club premises without a licence by Deputy Inspector Chapman. Mr. Bowen, acting Government Prosecutor, and Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Customs, appeared for the prosecution. At the request of Mr. Bowen, who said that probably the case would be withdrawn, his worship adjourned the case to the 18th instant.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The storm has moved northwestward and the centre now lies between Agra and Cawnpore. Not much heavy rain has fallen and the slow movement in a northernly direction now indicates an independent disturbance passing through Kashmir; the Bombay monsoon continues to be weak.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the Central Provinces, Central India east, the East Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma excluding Tenasserim, fairly general in the Konkan, Bihar and Orissa, and local in Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in Malabar, Rajputana and Kashmir.

Sutna reports one and a half; Nowgong, Mainpuri and Jhansi two: Agra, five; Lucknow, one; Cox's Bazar, Cherrapunji and Dibrugarh, three; Sibsagar, two; Bassein, one; and Rangoon, one and a half;

Forecast—An increase of rain in northwest of the United Provinces, in East Punjab, and East Rajputana and a decrease in Central India and the Central Provinces.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The storm has moved northwards, and has broke in Simla and the Chakrata Hills, giving heavy rain and low temperatures along its track. The temporary break is now likely to be over most of the country except the West Coast. North-East India and Burma.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the East Punjab, the western half of the United Provinces, the northern half of Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma, and Lower Burma; fairly general in the Konkan, and the eastern half of the United Provinces. A few falls have occurred in Gujarat, Rajputana and Bihar.

The chief amounts are:—Ambala, four inches; Delhi, seven; Simla and Chakrata, four; Muktesar, tow; Roorkee 1 1-2; Meerut, three; Mainpuri, Jalpaiguri, one; Darjeeling, Cox's Bazar, 1 1-2 Chheerapunji, eight; Dhubri, Sibsagar one, and Gauhati 1 1-2; Myikyina, two; Thyetmyo, Rangoon, and Tavoy, one.

Forecast—An increase of rain in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and a decrease in the East Punjab, the United Provinces and Upper Burma.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 7.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·21	48·72	58·11	46·83

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 7th Sept.	Total up-to-date.	
In. cts.	Ins.	cts.
0 17	56	87

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Buabire (6th)	93·3	81·0	...	0·00
[illegible]	99·8	77·8	...	0·00
Muskat (6th)	95·8	86·1	...	0·23
Multan	100·3	81·5	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	94·4	67·9	...	13·97
Lahore	99·9	73·2	...	19·29
Sialkote	95·8	80·0	...	10·51
Ambala	95·5	75·9	0·15	21·79
Delhi	94·0	75·3	0·86	20·92
Agra	89·5	75·5	4·59	21·46
Mainpuri	88·8	76·1	2·35	28·09
Jhansi	77·6	74·5	2·07	37·27
Cawnpore	87·7	77·9	0·76	26·89
Allahabad	86·6	76·5	0·61	25·30
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	88·0	78·0	0·02	3·47
Ajmer	86·6	73·7	...	12·77
Jaipur	92·2	74·1	0·11	27·92
Kotah	85·6	75·6	0·04	23·58
Jhansi	90·5	73·0	...	20·08
Dwarka	87·3	78·7	...	22·29
Veraval	85·1	76·8	...	27·66
Rajkot	89·1	70·3	0·02	30·15
Bhavnagar Para	87·0	?	...	38·94
Surat	86·9	78·9	...	52·40
Ahmedabad	89·1	74·7	...	?
Deesa	87·3	72·4	...	21·34
Neemuch	85·9	71·0	...	22·61
Indore	84·6	70·1	...	25·19
Jubbulpore	74·8	6·3	0·86	33·31
Saugor	79·8	69·1	0·42	29·80
Hoshangabad	82·6	71·4	0·25	32·74
Khandwa	85·2	74·1	...	13·88
Akola	88·2	73·1	...	17·38
Amraoti	86·3	71·3	...	17·26
Nagpur	82·6	73·8	...	42·06
Chanda	84·5	75·0	...	43·24
Jalgaon	79·7	72·6	...	40·57
BOMBAY	84·1	74·6	0·36	48·41
Ratnagiri	84·8	73·4	0·51	84·93
Mormugao	86·0	73·7	0·01	87·06
Karwar	84·7	74·5	0·05	87·87
Mahabaleshwar	92·4	70·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	89·1	66·5	...	6·79
Poona	83·5	67·3	...	12·75
Sholapur	89·3	67·6	...	9·16
Satara	88·2	67·3	...	5·71
Belgaum	76·8	62·5	...	58·94
Karwar	88·9	65·7	...	14·45
Hyderabad (Sindh)	87·4	71·2	...	29·98
Mirpurkhas	82·8	70·2	...	16·03
Jacobabad	83·3	73·3	0·08	121·83
Quetta	85·3	75·6	...	107·88
Kalat	86·2	76·2	0·28	80·58
Kurrachee	87·5	74·0	...	26·55
Lasbela	90·8	78·2	...	25·24
Las Bela	91·0	78·8	...	9·69
Cutch Mandvi	90·7	77·6	...	7·07
Cutch Mandvi	93·5	80·0	...	9·39
Umarkot	82·3	64·3	...	14·01
Nawabshah	88·4	67·8	...	4·59
Hyderabad	100·1	77·3	...	5·06
Mirpurkhas	97·7	78·7	...	4·15

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on saturday, the 7th Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme eastern districts; Ambala has had 0·15" and Delhi 0·86". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Ravalpindi. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Widespread rain has fallen; Agra has had 4·59", Cawnpore 0·76", Allahabad 0·61", Jhansi 2·07" and Mainpuri 2·35". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division, the deficiency amounting to 13° F, at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana and lightly clouded in Sind. The air is damper then usual at Jaipur. Day temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

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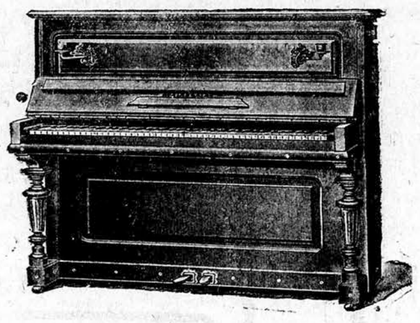
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HIGH COURT—SEPT. 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

(Appeals.)

7-12, 670-11 Mat J and M Chaganlal Pitamber vs Ramdas Vithaldas Darbar, Edg G W and Co.

2872, 55-03 Payne and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sulleman Somji Little and Co.

(Before the 4Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. Suits for hearing and final disposal Long Causes.

934-09 Jeh M and S Jusub Haji Guni vs Jamnibai D J Muntri.

231-08 Edgelow G W and Co Sobhagchand Vasanji a firm vs Dada Abao and others Captain and V Part Heard.

666-11 Jamsetji R and D Sidda Panna and Co a firm vs Saivnarayen Parbhulal Edgelow G W and Co.

821-12 Man J H and Co Maganlal Ghellabhoy vs Moni Widow and others Mehta and D Mans J H and Co

188-11 Patell and E Piraji Maloji Broker and another vs Wasudev Pandurang Late Chitnis M and K

819-11 Pestonji R K and Co Messrs Mulji Jetha and Co a firm Motilal Kanji and others Manecklal and T Dikshit D and S

595-11 Unw Ba P and P Hakimji Amijee and another vs Tribhowandas M Nathubhai and others S B Mehta

214-12 Mulji K and T Jayroop Oomaji and others vs Pandurang Bhivaji Deskar and others Dasjur and Co

371-12 Motichand and D Bai Rukhibai widow and others vs Abdul Samad Esmail Wolun and another Mea a and D Patell an I S

560-12 M B Chothia Bai Shirenbai vs Rustomji Sorabji Ghandy Mulla and M

566-12 Manchershaw and N Sheriffbhai Thaver Measeria vs Alli Mahomed Sheriffbhai Thaver

299-07 Ardasnir H D and Co Kanayalal Baldevdas and another vs Shankerdas Shivlal Daphtary F and D

404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanaji and others Payne and Co

766-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Manshi Mahomed Ali Toogekar and others vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K Sabnis and G

992-11 Payne and Jo R Sethna vs Malji Vanmali a firm and another Captain and V

143-12 Bicknell M R and Co Sookhabaoo and another vs Sarafalli Adamji Noorbhoy and others Payne and Co

166-12 Payne and Co Rattonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ltd Nadirshaw and D

182-12 Tyabjee D and Co Morarji Keshowji and another vs Keshowji Shamji and ors Mehta and D

684-11 Captain and V Jamsetji Merwanji Wadia vs Sorabji Hormusji Battliwalla Payne and Co

204-12 Jehangir M and S Makomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sooleman Jusub and ors Smetham B and Co

211-12 Patel and E Sakharam Govind vs Gangabai widow D J Mantri

219-12 Malvi H M and R Messrs Bansilal Abirchand a firm vs Shridhan Gopinath Vaohha and Co

220-12 Mirza M and M Abdul Rehman Mitha vs Dinshaw Dhunjibhoy Kharas In person

818-11 Dubash and P Shanker Tulsiram vs Babaji Vithoba and others Manchershaw and N Dubash P and P

436-07 Payne and Co Dayanath Krishnanath vs Dhondu th Raghunath Khote and other Jamsetji R and D Matubhai J and M Khunderao L and M Edgelow G W and Co Manchershaw and N Shamrao and M and H Mulla and M Jugjeewan Raisy Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohan and other Smetham Band Co

941- 47-12 Ragh B and N Lalchand Dayaji vs Balkrishna S Patel and others—Dubash and P and Sub and G.

857-10 Khan L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Basseydas Gopaldas, Subnis and G.

392-12 Bick at R and Co Savhanand Gurmukhrai vs Chhaganmal Bapuji Manchanda v.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman). Long Causes.

23-12 Captain and V Ratnabai vs Luxmon Narayan D J Mantri.

13-12 Jeh and S B N Vatchaghandy vs B C Vatchaghandy Edg J W and Co.

27-12 Captain and V Abdul Pashcer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E,

479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kesturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.

607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.

93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Takersey

569-10 Jeh and S Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy A H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,

1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajso Bubaji Judah and S,

116-11 Edgelow G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co.

59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Nrotamdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.

973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Teckersey Payne and Co.

1182-12 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P

928-10 Malli K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sujibhai Bhai K and G.

702-09 Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandas alias Jaoardhan Baouji Tyabji D and Co M H M. and R and Jam R and D

1146-10 Ard H D and Co. Hussenally Miya Kamruddin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam, Payne & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.) After the Chamber Work is over.

To Speak to the Minutes of Consent Decree.

42 04 M M Chothia F J Aga vs R T Mody—Khan L and M.

Long Causes.

991-11 Subnis and G Ida alias Haji Abdul Sayar Solee vs Bai Maviambai Little and Co.

1043-11 Edg G W and Co. Jiwabnai Vadilal vs The New Piece-goods Bazar and Co. Ltd.—Payne and Co.

481-09 Judah and S—R H Athavley vs S B Angre—Edg G W and Co

680-12 Payne and Co. Marshall and

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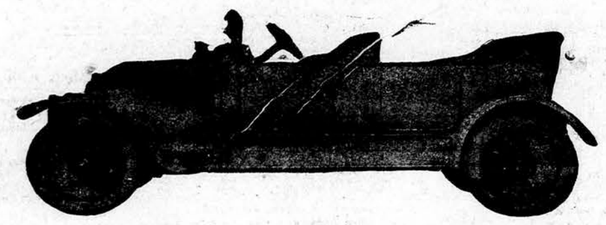

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